Reg. No. 1—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

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Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, September 28, 1922.

No. 251.—Under rule 81 of the Fundamental Rules, Mr. H. G. Stokes, C.I.E., I.C.S., from or after the 1st November 1922 leave on average pay for six months and on half average pay for ten months in continuation

EXPENSION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, September 23, 1922.

No. 252.—The High Commissioner for India has granted Mr. C. A. Beaty, I.C.S., an extension of furlough for one day on average pay.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, September 28, 1922.

No. 253.—Mr. J. M. Turing, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Secretary to Government, Development Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, September 25, 1922.

No. 254.—In every case where a telegram is issued, a post copy of the same should immediately be sent in confirmation except in cases where a reply already received makes this procedure unnecessary. Unless the matter is confidential, post copies may be sent on post-cards.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, September 27, 1922.

No. 223.—In supersession of previous orders Mr. R. B. Loesluck, Superintendent of Police, an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate with effect from the 12th August 1922.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Chief Secretary.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 9, 1921.

No. 157.—Under the explanation to section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the Governor in Council hereby declares that in addition to the public holidays expressly defined as such in the said explanation, viz., Sundays, New Year's Day (Sunday the 1st January and Monday the 2nd January), Christmas (Monday the 26th December) and Good Friday (14th April), the following days shall be public holidays in the year 1922 :—

Thursday, the 19th October	Dipavali.
Thursday, the 2nd November	Bara-Wafat
Tuesday, the 25th December	Christmas.
Wednesday, the 27th December	
Friday, the 29th December	
Saturday, the 30th December	

2. The Governor in Council further notifies that on the following days which are not declared to be public holidays under statutory provision, all public offices at the Presidency town and in the mofussil will be closed with the exception of (1) the Sea Customs office, (2) the Reserve treasury and Paper Currency office and (3) the General Stamp office (which will be opened from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.) :—

Saturday, the 23rd December	Christmas.
Thursday, the 28th December	

T. E. MOIR,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, September 15, 1922.

No. 145.—

SINKING FUND FOR REDEMPTION OF LOAN DURING 1921-22.

	Corporation of Madras for water-supply and irrigation extension.	2½ per cent Government securities, 1964.	5 per cent War Loan of 1929-47.	4½ per cent War bonds, 1923.	6 per cent Loan of 1930.	5 per cent Loan of 1928.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance—						
Government securities	14,67,600 0 0	13,57,200	47,000	55,400	28,000	..
Cash	33 11 6	..	..	..	..	..
Receipts—						
Government securities	81,600 0 5	..	..	..	..	82,600
Cash	63,949 4 6	..	..	..	..	..
Total—						
Government securities	15,79,200 0 5	13,57,200	47,000	55,400	28,000	82,600
Cash	64,982 8 6	..	..	..	..	..
Payments—						
Government securities	....	..	..	..	..	..
Cash	63,976 7 7	..	..	..	..	..
Balance—						
Government securities	15,79,200 0 5	13,57,200	47,000	55,400	28,000	82,600
Cash	76 11 7	..	..	..	..	..

Fort St. George, September 23, 1922.

No. 166.—Common forms Nos. 25, 26, 27 and 29, namely, large size 'Urgent' and 'Confidential' slips and *all* 'Very Urgent' slips will be abolished. Common form No. 24, namely, the small size 'Urgent' slip will, in future, be in one size only.

2. Similar standardized slips of all kinds should in future be printed only in one size.

D. N. STRATHIE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Marine.)

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, October 2, 1922

No. 767.—Mr. Mark Price, to be Port Officer, permanent, on Rs. 450—25—750 with effect from the date of joining, in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. G. Leverett and to be Port Officer, Cuddalore.

No 71.—Mr. Wallace Fellingham Ruffle, to be Port Officer, permanent, on Rs 460—25—750 with effect from the date of joining, *vice* Mr. A. G. Bradley, deceased, and to do duty at the Presidency Port Office, Madras, until further orders.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, September 22, 1922.

Nr. 72.—In supersession of the existing rate of hire for the steam crane at the port of Cocanada published in Marine Notification No. 31, dated 14th November 1918, on page 1223, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 3rd December 1918, as amended by Marine Notification No. 16, dated 12th February 1919, published on page 360, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th March 1919, the following rates will come into force with effect from one week after the date of the publication of this notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*:—

STEAM CRANE.

(1) A consignment of several articles weighing under 5 tons.	Re. 2 per ton or part thereof on the total weight of the consignment.
(2) Any lift under 10 tons	Re. 2 per ton or part thereof.
(3) Consignments of 10 tons and above—	
(i) Up to the first 25 tons	Re. 3 per ton or part thereof.
(ii) For over 25 and up to 50 tons	Re 1 per ton or part thereof for the excess over 25 tons.
(iii) For over 50 and up to 75 tons	Twelve annas per ton or part thereof for the excess over 50 tons.
(iv) For quantities over 75 tons	Eight annas per ton or part thereof for the excess over 75 tons.

Note.—The above rates are irrespective of the charges for raising steam.

(4) For getting up steam to work the crane whether it is used or not. Rs 5.

Nr. 73.—It is hereby notified that on and after 15th November 1922 no dues will be levied on passengers' baggage at the port of Cocanada, and that the existing rates of landing and shipping fees on passengers, published in Marine Notification No. 14, dated 18th February 1920, on pages 311—312 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th February 1920, will be doubled, the rates being—

Adults	Two annas per head.
Children between three and twelve years of age	One anna.

Fort St. George, September 29, 1922.

No. 74.—The following Royal Proclamation is republished:—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

THE 14TH DAY OF JULY 1922.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by Section 670 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, it is enacted that when any Lighthouse, Buoy, or Beacon has either before or after passing of that Act been erected or placed on or near the coast of any British Possession by or with the consent of the Legislature of that Possession, His Majesty may, by Order in Council, fix such Dues (in that Act referred to as Colonial Light Dues) to be paid in respect of that Lighthouse, Buoy, or Beacon by the Owner or Master of every Ship which passes the same and derives benefit therefrom as His Majesty may deem reasonable, and may by like Order increase, diminish or repeal such Dues, and those Dues shall from the time mentioned in the Order be leviable throughout His Majesty's Dominions, and further that Colonial Light Dues shall not be levied in any British Possession unless the Legislature of that Possession has, by address to the Crown or by Act or Ordinance duly passed, signified its opinion that the Dues ought to be levied:

And whereas the Great Basses Lighthouse, the Little Basses Lighthouse, and the Minicoy Lighthouse are Lighthouses which have been duly erected under and pursuant to the said Section:

And whereas by Orders in Council, dated respectively the 22nd day of May 1868, the 9th day of May 1892, the 26th day of June 1894, the 10th day of August 1893, and the 31st day of October 1912, the Dues leviable in respect of the said Lighthouses for the Classes of Ships therein respectively mentioned were duly fixed:

And whereas by Order in Council, dated the 8th day of February 1917, His Majesty directed that, as from the 1st day of April 1917, or from the time of the receipt of notice of that Order, if that be later, by the Officers authorised to collect Light Dues, the Dues thenceforth to be levied should be as follows, that is to say, in respect of the Great Basses Lighthouse and the Little Basses Lighthouse, three eighths of one penny per ton, and in respect of the Minicoy Lighthouse one eighth of one penny per ton, of the burden of every ship on every voyage on which she passes or derives benefit from the said Lights respectively:

And whereas it has been made to appear to His Majesty that the said Dues should be altered in manner hereinafter appearing:

Now therefore, His Majesty, in exercise of the powers so vested in Him by the above recited provisions, and by and with the advice of His Privy Council, doth by this Order in Council order, and it is hereby ordered, that as from the 1st day of October 1922, or from the time of the receipt of this Order, if that be later, by the Officers authorised to collect Light Dues, the Dues thenceforth to be levied shall be as follows, that is to say, in respect of the Great Basses Lighthouse and the Little Basses Lighthouse, three-eighths of one penny per ton, and in respect of the Minicoy Lighthouse one-eighth of one penny per ton of the burden of every ship on every voyage in which she passes or derives benefit from the said Lights respectively, subject in each case to a reduction of 25 per cent.

ALMERIC FITZ ROY.

D. N. STRATHIE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

(General.)

APPOINTMENTS AND POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, September 27, 1922.

No. 463.—Consequent upon the abolition of the Sub-Court, Cuddapah, from the 1st October 1922 and the establishment of an additional Sub-Court at Coimbatore, the following appointment and postings of Sub-Judges are ordered :—

(1) M.R.Ry. Chattipuyam Viravalli Sampath Ayyangar Avargal, District Munsif, is appointed to act as Sub-Judge and posted to the Sub-Court, Bapatla.

(2) M.R.Ry. Arni Srinivyar Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Judge, Bapatla, is posted to the Sub-Court (second additional) Coimbatore, to join on the 9th October 1922.

Fort St. George, September 28, 1922.

No. 464.—M.R.Ry. Kadandaramaswami Sourirajulu Nayudu Garu, Principal District Munsif, Coimbatore, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge and posted to Sub-Court, Masulipatam.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, September 28, 1922

No. 465.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at the places specified opposite to their names conferred on the undermentioned gentlemen who have resigned their appointment :—

M.R.Ry. Hosdrug Ananta Kamath Avargal—Puttur in the district of South Kanara.
Mr. Henry Joseph—Adoni in the district of Bellary.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

No. 466.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at the places specified opposite to their names with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 737, dated the 13th August 1919, published at pages 1043 and 1044 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 26th idem, as amended by Notification No. 949, dated the 23rd October 1919, published at page 1242 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 28th October 1919 :—

M.R.Ry. Bellipadi Narasinga Rai Avargal—Puttur in the district of South Kanara.
M.R.Ry. Jacob Swamidas Abraham Avargal—Adoni in the district of Bellary.
M.R.Ry. Arni Dandapani Nainar Avargal—Arni in the district of North Arcot.

Fort St. George, September 27, 1922.

Abdul Karim Buran Sharif Sahib Bahadur—Tirukkoyilur in the district of South Arcot.

No. 467.—Under section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language :—

M.R.Ry. Tiruvadi Sundaresa Ayyar Jambunathe Ayyar Avargal, Subdivisional First-class Magistrate in the district of Ramnad.

M.R.Ry. Bhavani Venkataramana Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, First-class Magistrate in the district of Tanjore.

Fort St. George, September 28, 1922.

M.R.Ry. Nandigiri Lakshmana Rao Avargal, First-class Magistrate in the district of Madura.

Fort St. George, September 30, 1922.

Mr. Richard Arthur Jenkins, I.C.S., Sessions Judge in the district of Bellary.

Fort St. George, September 22, 1922.

No. 468.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officer is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class, and, under section 37, he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562 :—

Mr. D. H. Boulton, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate in the district of Chittoor.

ERRATUM.

Fort St. George, September 26, 1922

In the Law Department notification No. 428, dated the 4th September 1922, published at page 861 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 12th September 1922—

For 'Lieut. R. F. Cox Dutt' *read* 'Lieut. H. F. Cox Dutt, 64th Pioneers'.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, September 26, 1922

No. 469.—Whereas the Revenue Officer appointed in Notification No. 23, published on pages 55 and 56, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 12th January 1915, as revised in notification No. 69, published on pages 357 and 358 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 4th March 1919, for the preparation of a record of rights in Rampadu village of the Rampadu estate, published the records in the said village on the 24th August 1922, the local Government, in exercise of the powers vested in them by section 107 (2) of the Madras Estates Land Act, I of 1908, hereby declare that the abovementioned records of rights has been finally published.

Fort St. George, September 13, 1922.

No. 470.—The following resolution of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

Simla, the 13th September 1922.

No. L.-1005.—In pursuance of Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles, the Government of India hereby nominate the following officials and non-officials as delegates to represent the Government of India, the Employers and the Workers, respectively, at the meeting of the International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva commencing on the 18th October 1922 :—

(1) Delegates of the Government of India :—
B. N. Basu, Esquire, Member of the Council of India.
Sir L. J. Kershaw, K.C.S.I., O.B.E., Secretary, Industries and Overseas Department, India Office, London.

(2) Delegate of the Employers :—
Sir A. D. Pickford, *Kt.*, of Messrs. Begg Dunlop and Company, Calcutta.

(3) Delegate of the Workers :—
N. M. Joshi, Esquire, M.L.A., of the Servants of India Society, Bombay.

2. The Delegate of the Employers has been nominated on the recommendation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, the only employers' organisation which definitely submitted any name for consideration.

3. The Workers' delegate has been nominated on the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

4. In view of the nature of the agenda for the forthcoming Conference which does not include any technical questions and also in consideration of the suggestion made by the Director, International Labour Office, the Government of India have decided that the appointment of technical advisers is not necessary and no advisers have accordingly been appointed.

Fort St. George, October 3, 1922.

No. 471.—The following resolution of the Government of India is republished :—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

POLITICAL.

Delhi, the 18th December 1914.

No. 2851-2904.—In supersession of the orders contained in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 2831-2842, dated the 8th December 1899, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following instructions with regard to certificates of identity.

2. Every native of India who contemplates proceeding out of India to foreign countries is strongly urged, before leaving, to furnish himself with an authoritative certificate of identity, in the form appended to this Resolution, signed by the head of the district (in a Presidency Town and in the town of Rangoon, the Commissioner of Police) in the case of residents of British India, and by the Political Officer in that of residents of Native States. In the case of a student the certificate should be signed by the head of his last school or college and countersigned by the District Officer (in a Presidency Town and in the town of Rangoon, the Commissioner of Police) or Political Officer as the case may be.

Appeals for assistance by destitute Indians who desire repatriation and by students who, owing to embarrassed circumstances, are unable to complete their course of education cannot be dealt with

satisfactorily assess the parties are in a position to produce evidence of identity. The possession of a certificate of identity will be specially useful to young men of good family, as it may enable the Secretary of State to obtain for them social and other attentions.

Those who are desirous, however, of travelling in countries where a passport will be necessary are advised to furnish themselves with such a document also before leaving India, in lieu of, or in addition to, a certificate of identity. It should be remembered that no person is entitled to a passport, as of right, on the ground that he is a British subject, and the production before authorities outside India of a certificate of identity, unless supplemented by documentary evidence of respectability, is not sufficient to ensure that a passport will be granted.

Form of Certificate of Identity.

1. Name of applicant_____
2. Father's name and caste_____
3. Residence_____
4. Age of applicant_____
5. Nationality of applicant*_____
6. Social or pecuniary status of father (or guardian)_____
7. Date of probable departure of applicant from India_____
8. Object of applicant's visit to England (Europe)_____

Signature of District Officer (in a Presidency Town, the Commissioner of Police or Political Officer, or head of school or college.) †

*Dated*_____

* I.e., whether a British subject by birth or by naturalization (or a subject of a Native State).

† Countersignature of the District or Political Officer should be obtained on certificates signed by heads of schools or colleges.

NOTE.—Holders of certificates of identity intending to apply subsequently in England or elsewhere for a passport to visit a foreign country are warned that no person is entitled to a passport as of right on the sole ground that he is a British subject. The production of a certificate of identity, therefore, will not ordinarily be sufficient to secure the grant of a passport unless it is supplemented by documentary evidence of respectability endorsed by a Local Government or other authority competent to issue passports in India, certifying that the holder is a fit and proper person to receive a passport.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

(Registration.)

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, September 26, 1922.

No. 101.—Under the provisions of section 6 (1) of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Government are pleased to direct that from and after the 1st November 1922 the village hereunder mentioned in column (2) which now forms part of the registration sub-district named against it in column (3) be transferred to and form part of the registration sub-district named against it in column (4) in the registration district of Nellore. The limits of the village shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes :—

GUDUR TALUK.

(Government.)

Survey number. (1)	Name of village. (2)	Transferred	
		From sub-district. (3)	To sub-district. (4)
73	Kapuluru	Kota.	Gudur

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, September 27, 1922.

No. 189.—Under rule 81 (3) of the Fundamental Rules, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur V. Poonayya Avargal, Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, leave on full pay for twenty days from 2nd October 1922, with permission to avail himself of the holidays on 29th September 1922, 30th September 1922, 1st October 1922 and 22nd October 1921.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE

Fort St. George, September 26, 1922.

No. 190.—Under rule 81 of the Fundamental Rules, M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib V. Ramanathem Pantulu Garu, Acting Deputy Collector, extension of leave on full pay for two and a half months.

Fort St. George, September 28, 1922.

No. 191.—Under rule 81 (b) of the Fundamental Rules, M.R.Ry. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, Acting Deputy Collector, extension of leave on average pay for six weeks.

POSTING.

Fort St. George, September 27, 1922.

No. 192.—M.R.Ry. Tiluisisanam Sambamurthi Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal will act as Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, during the absence of M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur V. Peonayya Avargal.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, September 26, 1922.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·89 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extension of village-site for Muhammadans; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narasapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narasapatam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Vizagapatam district, Sarvasiddhi taluk, Regupalem village.

	Acs.
Jirayati, dry, belonging to (1) Mahi-ud-din Imam, (2) Sarva Sahib, son of Amar, (3) Amar, (4) Mafoosa, (5) Khadar, Nos. (4) and (5), being minors; mother and guardian Fatima Bi, (6) Lal Sahib, bounded on the north by No. 38-1; east by No. 38; south by Nos. 35-5 and 38; west by No. 34	1·89

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 3·74 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of the Mayavaram-Tranquebar Railway; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Mayaveram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Mayaveram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Mayavaram taluk, Mayaveram village.

	Acs.
Dry, No. 176-2 B, belonging to Venkoba Rao, Narayanaswami Ayyar, Rajarama Ayyar, Muttuswami Ayyar, Srinivasa Ayyar, Govinda Pillai and Chokkalingam Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 176-2 A, east by Nos. 178-1 and 177, south by No. 176-2 C, west by No. 176	0·85
Dry, No. 176-1 A, belonging to Narayanaswami Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 178, east by No. 180-2 A; south by No. 180-1 B, west by do. 182	0·16
Dry, No. 180-2 A, belonging to Govinda Pillai, bounded on the north and east by No. 178, south by No. 180-2 E; west by No. 180 1 A	0·16
Dry, No. 181-2 D, belonging to Venkoba Rao, bounded on the north by No. 181-2 A; east by No. 181-2 E; south and west by No. 175-2	0·01
Dry, No. 181-2 E, belonging to Venkoba Rao, Narayanaswami Ayyar, Rajarama Ayyar, Muttuswami Ayyar, Srinivasa Ayyar, Govinda Pillai and Chokkalingam Pillai, bounded on the north by Nos. 181-2 A; east and south by No. 179 2, west by No. 181 2 B	0·61
Dry, No. 186-2, belonging to Venkoba Rao, Govinda Pillai, Muttuswami Ayyar, Srinivasa Ayyar, Rajarama Ayyar and Chokkalingam Pillai, bounded on the north by Nos. 186-1 and 181-3, east by Nos. 184-3; south by Nos. 186-6, west by Nos. 185 2 and 181-3	0·64
Dry, No. 186-4, belonging to Venkoba Rao and Govinda Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 184-3, east by No. 184-5, south by No. 186-5; west by No. 184-3	0·03
Dry, No. 186-1, belonging to Venkoba Rao, Govinda Pillai, Narayanaswami Ayyar, Rajarama Ayyar, Srinivasa Ayyar and Muttuswami Ayyar, bounded on the north by Nos. 189-2 and 189-2 A, east by No. 189-2 A; south by No. 186-2, west by No. 183-3 A	0·01
Wet, No. 189 1 B, belonging to Venkoba Rao, bounded on the north by No. 189-1 A; east by No. 190-2, south by Nos. 189-3 A, 189 1 A and 189-5 A, west by Nos. 193-1 B	0 27
Wet, No. 189-1 E, belonging to Venkoba Rao, bounded on three sides and east by No. 189-2, south by Nos. 189-1 C and 189 2 D; west by No. 189 1	0·21
Wet, No. 189-3, belonging to Muttuswami Ayyar, Srinivasa Ayyar and Narayanaswami Ayyar, bounded on the north and east by No. 189-3 A; south by No. 189-1; west by No. 193-1 B	0·02
Wet, No. 189-3 A, belonging to Govinda Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 189 1 E; east by No. 189-4 A; south by Nos. 189-6 and 189-3 E; west by Nos 189-3 and 193-1 B	0·03
Wet, No. 189-4 A, belonging to Narayanaswami Ayyar, bounded on the north and west by No. 189-1 E, south by No. 189-6 B; west by No. 189-3 A	0·01
Wet, No. 189-5 A, belonging to Muttuswami Ayyar and Srinivasa Ayyar, bounded on the north and east by No. 189-1 E; south by No. 189-5 B, west by No. 189-1 E	0·02
Wet, No. 190 2, belonging to Venkoba Rao, Muttuswami Ayyar, Srinivasa Ayyar, Narayanaswami Ayyar, Govinda Pillai, Rajarama Ayyar and Chokkalingam Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 189-1, east by No. 191-2 C, south by Nos 190-3 and 189-1 E, west by No. 189-2	0·78
Dry, No. 180-4, belonging to Narayanaswami Ayyar, bounded on the north and east by No. 182-3; south by No. 182-5, west by No. 182-2	0·03
Dry, No. 191-2 E, belonging to Venkoba Rao, Muttuswami Ayyar, Srinivasa Ayyar, Narayanaswami Ayyar, Rajarama Ayyar and Govinda Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 191-2 A, east by No. 190-2; south and west by No. 189-1 B	0·02

Tanjore district, Mayavaram taluk, Mayavaram village—*cont.*

		Acs.
Dry, No. 191-2 D, belonging to Venkoba Rao, Muttusami Ayyar, Srimusa Ayyar, Narayanaswami Ayyar, Rajarama Ayyar and Govinda Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 191-2 A; east by No. 189-2; south by Nos. 193-2 and 196-1; west by No. 190-1	.. ..	1·16
Inam, No. 193-1 B belonging to P. B. 481, Manager for the time being of Ayyampalli, bounded on the north by No. 193-1 A; east by No. 194-1 C; south by Nos. 193-2 A and 194-1 C; west by No. 194-6 B	.. ..	0·33
Inam, No. 193-2 A, belonging to T. D. 439 of Pidarikoil, bounded on the north by No. 193-1 A; east by No. 193-1; south by No. 193-3 B; west by No. 193-1 B	.. ..	0·14
Inam, No. 193-3 B, belonging to Muthuswami Ayyar and Balaram Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 194-2 A; east by No. 194-3 E; south and west by No. 194-3	.. ..	0·14
Inam, No. 194-3 E, belonging to Narayanaswami Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 194-3 A; east by No. 194-4 B; south by No. 194-2 B; west by No. 194-2 B	.. ..	0·05
Inam, No. 194-4 B, belonging to Venkoba Rao bounded on the north by No. 194-4 A; east by No. 194-5 B; south by No. 194-3 E; west by No. 194-3 B	.. ..	0·10
Inam, No. 194-5 B, belonging to Muttusamiswami Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 194-5 A; east by No. 194-5 B; south by No. 194-4 B; west by No. 194-4 B	.. ..	0·15
Inam, No. 194-5 D, belonging to Venkoba Rao, bounded on the north by No. 194-5 A; east by No. 194-7 B; south by No. 194-6, west by No. 194-6 B	.. ..	0·61
Inam, No. 194-7 B, belonging to Govinda Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 194-7 A; east by No. 194-8 B; south by No. 194-8, west by No. 194-6 B	.. ..	0·29
Inam, No. 194-8 B, belonging to Venkoba Rao, bounded on the north by No. 194-8 A; east by No. 193-1 B; south by Nos. 194-8 C and 194-9; west by No. 194-7	.. ..	2·33
	Total ..	6·78

Trees standing on poramboke, S. No. 178-1 A, north by No. 93; east by No. 93; south by No. 179-3 A; west by No. 179	.. ..	10 cents.
Trees standing on poramboke, S. No. 184-2, north by Nos. 87 and 184; east by No. 184-3; south by No. 186; west by No. 185	.. ..	2
	Total ..	12

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 23·23 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Mayavaram-Tranquebar Railway; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Mayavaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Mayavaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Mayavaram taluk, V. No. 93, Perambur village.

		Acs.
Dry, No. 35-2 B, belonging to Srinivasa Sarma, bounded on the north by No. 35-3 A; east by No. 34-1) B; south and west by No. 36 Arpadi	.. ..	0·01
Dry, No. 36-11 B, belonging to Srinivasa Sarma, bounded on the north by No. 36-11 A; east by No. 36; south by No. 36-11 C; west by No. 36 Arpadi	.. ..	0·44
Dry, No. 36 B, belonging to Muthalag. Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 35-5 A; east by No. 35-6 B; south and west by No. 36	.. ..	0·01
Dry, No. 35-6 B, belonging to Velusami Thevan, bounded on the north by No. 35-5 A; east by No. 35-7 B; south by No. 36; west by No. 35-5 B	.. ..	0·03
Dry, No. 35-7 B, belonging to Govindaswami Nayaker, bounded on the north by No. 35-7 A; east by No. 35-8 B; south by No. 36; west by No. 36-8 B	.. ..	0·03
Dry, No. 35-8 B, belonging to Velusami Thevan and Ratna Padayachi, bounded on the north by No. 35-8 A; east by No. 35-9 B, south by No. 36; west by No. 35-7 B	.. ..	0·03
Dry, No. 35-9 B, belonging to Muthalaga Thevar, bounded on the north by No. 35-9 A; east by Nos. 35-9 B and 34; south by No. 36; west by No. 35 B B	.. ..	0·03
Dry, No. 35-10 B, belonging to Dandapani, bounded on the north by No. 35-10 A; east by No. 34; south by No. 36; west by No. 35-10 A	.. ..	0·44
Dry, No. 35-2 B, belonging to Rayappa Nadan, bounded on the north by No. 31-3 A; east and south by No. 36; west by No. 35-9 B	.. ..	0·01
Dry, No. 36-1 B, belonging to Sri Subrahmanyaswami trustee K. Vythinathier, bounded on the north by Nos. 36-1 A and 35; east by No. 36-5 A, south by Nos. 36-5 A and 36-10; west by No. 35	.. ..	0·66
Dry, No. 35-5 A, belonging to Tulasi Ammal, bounded on the north by No. 35-1 B, east by No. 35-6 A; south by No. 35-6 B; west by No. 35-1 B	.. ..	0·01
Dry, No. 35-6 A, belonging to Kalyanasundara, bounded on the north by No. 36; east by No. 35-7 B, south by No. 36-6 B, west by Nos. 35 B and 35-8 A	.. ..	1·52
Dry, No. 36-7 B, belonging to Ramaswami Nayaker, bounded on the north by No. 35-7 A; east by No. 3-7 D B, south by No. 36-7 C; west by No. 35-8 A	.. ..	1·18
Dry, No. 36-7 D, belonging to Ramaswami Nayaker, bounded on the north by No. 35; east by No. 35-8; south by No. 36; west by Nos. 36-7 A, B, C	.. ..	1·12
Dry, No. 35-8 belonging to K. Vythinathier, bounded on the north by No. 35; east by No. 35; south by No. 36, west by Nos. 35-7 A and 36	.. ..	0·91
Dry, No. 36-3 A belonging to Tyagaraja Ayyar, minor Sankaran by guardian Saraswati Amma, bounded on the north by Nos. 35-1 A and 34, east by No. 34, south by No. 36-2 B, west by No. 36-1 A	.. ..	1·02
Dry, No. 31-1 B, belonging to Srinivasa Sarma, bounded on the north by No. 31-1 A; east and south by No. 31-7 B, west by No. 34	.. ..	0·23
Dry, No. 31-2 B belonging to Govindaswami Nayudu and Govinda Padayachi, bounded on the north by No. 31-7 A, east by No. 31-3 B; south by Nos. 31-6 A and 31-5 A; west by Nos. 36 and 31-1 B	.. ..	0·78
Dry, No. 31-3 B, belonging to Sudbaraya Padayachi, Nagamma and Ponnuswami Nayaker, bounded on the north by No. 31-2 A, east by No. 31-4 B; south by No. 32; west by Nos. 31-6 A and 31-7 B	.. ..	0·87
Dry, No. 31-3 B, belonging to Muthukumara Mudali, bounded on the north by No. 31-1 A; east by No. 31-4 B; south by Nos. 29, 30 and 32, west by No. 31-3 B	.. ..	0·55
Dry, No. 31-4 B, belonging to Muttusatha Padayachi, Ponnuswami Padayachi and Rajappa Nayanar and Subbanatha Padayachi, bounded on the north by No. 31-4 A; east by No. 29, south by No. 30; west by Nos. 30 and 31-3 B	.. ..	0·43
Dry, No. 31-5 A, belonging to K. Vaithinatha Ayyar, bounded on the north by Nos. 31-1 B and 31-7 B; east by No. 31-6 A; south by Nos. 31-6 B and 32; west by No. 36	.. ..	0·45
Dry, No. 31-6 A, belonging to Rayappa Nadan, bounded on the north by No. 31-7 B; east by Nos. 31-2 B and 32, south by Nos. 31-6 B and 32; west by Nos. 31-6 A and 31-7 B	.. ..	0·19
Dry, No. 31-2 A, belonging to Lakshmana Nayudu, Dasadala Nayudu, Pethu Pillai, Govindaswami Nayak and Alamelu, bounded on the north by No. 36, east and south by No. 31-2 B; west by No. 34	.. ..	0·01
Dry, No. 30-1, belonging to Muthukumara Mudali, bounded on the north by No. 31; west by Nos. 30-3; south by No. 29, west by No. 31	.. ..	0·20

Tanjore district, Mayavaram taluk, V. No 85 Parasalur village—*cont.*

	ACS.
Dry, No 30-2, belonging to Nallamutha Pallayathi, Ponnuswami Padayachi, Rajanga Nayanar and Marimuthu Pallayathi, bounded on the north by No 31 ; east and south by No 29 , west by No 29-1 ..	0-33
Wet, No. 27-1 A, belonging to Muttukumaru Mudali, bounded on the north by No. 24 ; east by No. 27-2 A ; south by No. 27-1 E , west by No 26	0-27
Wet, No 27-2 A, belonging to Kandaswami Chetti, bounded on the north by No. 26 ; east by No. 30 , south by No. 27-2 B ; west by No. 27-1 A	0-21
Dry, No. 28-1 A, belonging to Ayyadurai Pillai, Vasu Pillai and S. Viraswami Nayakan, bounded on the north by Nos. 30 and 31 ; east by No. 29-2 A ; south by No. 28-1 E ; west by No. 33	0-39
Dry, No. 28-2 A, belonging to Pathu Pillai and Natesa Pillai bounded on the north by No. 30 ; east by No 28-4 A ; south by Nos. 29 2 B , west by Nos. 28-1 A	0-27
Dry, No. 28-4 A, belonging to Thayaveln Padayachi, bounded on the north by No. 29-3 B ; east by Nos. 29-6 A and 5 A , south by No. 29-4 E , west by No. 29-2 A	0 38
Dry, No. 29-2 B, belonging to Rajanga Nayanar, bounded on the south by No. 29-3 A ; east by Nos. 29-7 E and 29-6 A ; south by Nos. 29 6 A and 4 A , west by Nos. 28 and 31	0-76
Dry, No. 29-7 E, belonging to Vaithilinga Odayan and Kattavath Nayakan, bounded on the north by No 29-7 A ; east by No. 29-3 B and 15 ; south by Nos. 23 and 29 9 A , west by Nos. 28-3 B and 29-6 A	0-59
Dry, No. 29-3 B, belonging to Nagappa Nayakan, Ramasami Nayakan, Rajagopal Nayakan and Veerasami Nayakan, bounded on the north by No. 29-2 A ; east by No 29-9 E ; south by No. 29-15 ; west by No 29-7 B	0-29
Dry, No. 29-9 E, belonging to Nagappa Nayakan, bounded on the north by No 29-6 A ; east by No. 29-11 E ; south by No. 29-15 ; west by No. 29 6 B	0-30
Dry, No. 29-11 E, belonging to Nagappa Nayakan, Venkatesa Nayakan, Rajangi Nayanar, Ratna Padayachi and Soundarathamma, bounded on the north by No 29-11 B ; east by No. 29-12 E ; south by No 28 ; west by No 29-15 and 29-2 E	2-76
Dry, No 29-12 E, belonging to Thangathi Amma, bounded on the north by No. 29-13 A ; east by No 28 ; south by No. 28 ; west by No. 29-11 E	0 66
Dry, No 29-6 A, belonging to Narayana Padayachi, bounded on the north and east by No. 29-5 A ; south by No. 29-6 E ; west by No. 29-4 A	0-26
Dry, No. 29-3 A, belonging to Naga, bounded on the north by No. 29-3 B and 7 E ; east by No 29-7 E ; south by Nos. 29 and 29-8 E , west by No 29-6 A and 2 E	0-43
Dry, No. 29-10, belonging to Dandabi, bounded on the north by No. 29 9 E and 9 E ; east by No. 29-11 E ; south by No. 28 ; west by No. 29-20	0-38
Dry, No 29-1 A, belonging to Rajabhakyam, bounded on the north by No. 30 ; east by No. 29-2 A ; south by No. 29-1 B , west by No. 28	0-11
Dry, No 28-3 A, belonging to Vyapuri Nayakan, bounded on the north by No. 28 ; east by No 28-3 A ; south by No 29-2 E , west by No. 28 A	0-16
Dry, No. 28-3 A, belonging to Pakkiri Nayakan, bounded on the north by No. 29 , east by No. 28-4 A , south by No. 28-3 E , west by No. 28-2 A	0-40
Dry, No 28-4 A, belonging to Vyapuri Nayakan, bounded on the north by No. 28 ; east by No. 28-6 A , south by No. 28-4 E , west by No 28-3 A	0-11
Wet, No. 28-4 A , belonging to Natesa Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 28 ; east by No. 28-5 A ; south by No. 28-6 B , west by No. 28-4 A	0-17
Wet, No. 28-6 A, belonging to Krishna Mudali, bounded on the north by No. 27 , east by No. 28-6 E, south by No. 28-6 B ; west by No. 28 B	0-28
Dry, No. 28-1 E, belonging to Ayyasami Nayakan, bounded on the north by No 28 1 B , east by No. 28-2 E ; south by No 27 , west by No. 28	0-04
Dry, No. 28-2 E, belonging to Arumuga Nayakan, bounded on the north by No 28-2 A ; east by No 28-3 E ; south by E No 27 , west by No 28-1 E	0 34
Dry, No 28-3 B, belonging to Kandasami Pallayathi and Ammani Amma, bounded on the north by No. 28-3 A , east by No. 28-6 E ; south by No. 27 , west by No. 28-2 E	0-24
Dry, No. 28-4 E, belonging to Arumuga Nayakan and Nappa Nayakan, bounded on the north by No. 28-4 A ; east by No. 28-6 E south by No. 27 west by No. 28-5 E	0-30
Dry, No. 28-5 E, belonging to Vella Pattyari, bounded on the north by No. 28-5 A ; east by No. 28-6 E , south by Nos. 27 and 29 , west by No. 28-4 E	0 51
Dry, No. 28-6 A, belonging to Chinnathambi Padayachi and Natesa Padayachi, bounded on the north by No. 28-6 A , east by No. 28-7 E , south by No. 29 , west by No. 28-5 E	0-19
Dry, No 28-7 E, belonging to Kanaka Padayachi, bounded on the north by No 28-7 A ; east by No. 28-8 A 2 C ; south by No. 29 , west by No. 28-6 E	0-49
Dry, No 28 8 C, belonging to Nagappa Nayakan, bounded on the north by No 28-8 A ; east by No. 28-10 E 11-A ; south by No. 28-8 D west by No 28-8 E	0-07
Dry, No 28-10 E, belonging to Pakkiri Nayakan, bounded on the north by No. 28-10 A ; east by No. 85, south by No. 28-11 E ; west by No. 28-8 C	0-07
Dry No. 28-11 A, belonging to Ponnuswami Odayar, Govindasamy, Nagamma, Poonamma guardian to minor Govindarajulu Odayan and Muttu Odayan, bounded on the north by No. 28-10 E , east by No. 28; south by No. 28-11 E , west by No. 28 8 C	0-18
Dry, No. 28 12E, belonging to K. Vythinathaiyer, bounded on the north by No. 28-10 A ; east and south by No. 28 , west by No. 29	0-07
Dry, No. 56-3 E, belonging to 425. Pillai temple trustee, K. Vythinatha Ayyar, bounded on the north by No 56-3 A , east, south and west by No. 55-2 E	0-02
Dry, No. 56-6 A, belonging to 425 Pillai temple trustee K. Vythinatha Ayyar, bounded on the north by No 56-5 ; east by Sambanar oorvi , south by No. 56-6 E ; west by No. 56-4	0-07
Dry, No. 57-1 A, belonging to Sri Alhanrayana Perumal, trustee K. Vythinatha Ayyar, bounded on the north and east by No. 58 ; south by No. 57-1 E ; west by No. 54	0 36
Dry, No. 57-5 A, belonging to Alamelu Amma, bounded on the north and east by No. 57-6 A ; south by No. 57-5 E , west by No. 56	0-27
Dry, No. 57-6 A, belonging to Alamelu Amma, bounded on the north by No. 58 ; east by Sambanar oorvi ; south by 2, No. 57-6 E, west by Nos. 57-5 A and 56	0-40
Dry, No 32-1, cattam belonging to Rayappa Nadan, bounded on the north by No 31 , east by No. 32-2 ; south by No. 32-5 west by No. 31	0-13
Dry, No. 32-2, belonging to Perumal Nayudu and Lakshmanna Nayudu, bounded on the north by No. 31 , east by No 32-3 ; south by No. 32 5, west by No. 31-1	0-18
Dry, No. 31-3, belonging to Salla Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 31 ; east by No. 32-4 ; south by no 32-4 ; west by No. 32-2	0-23½
Dry No 32-4, belonging to Venkatarayulu Nayudu, bounded on the north by No. 31 , east by No 30 ; south by No. 32-5 ; west by No. 32-3	0-03½
Total ..	21 23

Trees standing on poramboke, 24 2 cart track, bounded on the south by No. 34-1 ; east by No. 34-5, south by No. 31 , west by Nos. 37-3 and 35 .. .. | 0-19 |

E. W. LEGH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, September 26, 1922.

No. 291.—Mr. H. C. Bennett, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been granted by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave for three months on half average pay.

POSTINGS.

No. 292.—The following postings of Forest officers are ordered :—

Mr. H. W. A. Gaudon, Deputy Conservator of Forests, on return from leave, to be District Forest Officer, South Vellore.

Mr. J. H. Longrigg, Deputy Conservator of Forests, on return from leave, to be District Forest Officer, Lower Godavari.

DISMISSAL.

Fort St. George, September 28, 1922.

No. 289.—It is hereby notified that S. Panchatcharam Ayyar, L. Ag., Agricultural Demonstrator, Fifth Circle, Trichinopoly, has been dismissed from the Government service and is debarred from re-employment elsewhere in the Government service.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, September 28, 1922.

No. 293.—The Governor in Council declares under the provisions of section 24 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that the area specified in the schedule below, which was declared to be reserved forest under section 18 of the Act in the notification mentioned in column 6 thereof, shall cease to be reserved forest with effect from 15th November 1922.

SCHEDULE.

Name of reserved forest or portion thereof. (1)	District. (2)	Taluk. (3)	Village. (4)	Area in acres. (5)	Description, boundaries and situation. (6)
Milavittan reserved forest and additions thereto.	Tinnevelly ..	Srivaikuntam ..	Tuticorin and Milavittan.	639 19	The whole of Milavittan reserved forest situated near Tuticorin town—1744 notification Nos. 27½ dated 17th June 1891, published on pages 506 and 507 of part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 23rd June 1891, and 292, dated 14th May 1902, published on page 519 of part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th May 1902 and 14, dated 9th January 1911, published on page 49 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th January 1911.

Brief description of the reserve.—The reserve contains a fairly thick growth of scrub plantations and lateritic and a thick growth of prickly-pear.

Reasons for disforestation.—The area to be required for the extension of Tuticorin town and a small portion of the area is required by the Tuticorin municipality for the construction of a road.

H. G. STOKES,
Acting Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
(General.)

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, September 30, 1922.

Mr. Harold Fellowes Peyton, A.M.I.C.E., Assistant Architect, is granted with effect from the 18th September 1922, leave on full pay for eleven days.

Fort St. George, October 2, 1922.

Under rule 81 of the Fundamental Rules, M.R.Ry. Pagalpuly Venkataswami Mudaliar Nayakar Avergal, B.A., Officiating Superintending Engineer, II Circle, is granted, with effect from the date of relief, leave on average pay for four months.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, September 27, 1922.

The High Commissioner for India has sanctioned extension of leave to Mr. James Tate, M.C., M.C., Assistant Executive Engineer, for six months on half average pay with effect from the 8th October 1922.

POSTING.

M.R.Ry. Lakshminarayana Ayyar Venkatakrishna Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., Executive Engineer, on return from leave, to the V Circle, for the charge of a subdivision.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, September 26, 1922.

The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Promotions.

Simla, the 15th September 1922.

No. 6405 C.—Public Works Department, Madras, No. 1496—Deputy Commissary and Captain James O'Connor Phelan to be Commissary with the rank of Major, and Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant Michael Power to be Deputy Commissary with the rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval, *vice* Commissary and Major Charles Henry Briant, retired, with effect from the 23rd March 1922.

Retirement.

Public Works Department, Madras, No. 1504—Commissary and Major Charles Henry Briant is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 24rd March 1922.

W. HUTTON,
Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (General, Buildings and Roads).

(Irrigation.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, October 2, 1922.

Under section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of the extents noted against the survey fields shown in the following schedule which were specified as being required for cutting a Padakannar from Kavalthiruthukenar in Arnur village, Musiri taluk, in the schedule appended to the notification published at page 1119 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th October 1921 ;—

Schedule

Trichinopoly district, Musiri taluk, Arnur village.

	Cents		Cents		Cents
Dry, S F. No 250-1 D	1	E W., S.F. No. 239-5 ..	470	E.W., S F. No. 238-2 ..	1
Dry, S F. No 250-1 E ..	438	E W., S.F. No 239 7 ..	359	Dry S.F. No. 234-4 A ..	1
Dry, S F. No. 250-1 M ..	478	Dry, S.F. No. 239-8 ..	1	E.W., S.F. No. 238-2 B ..	1
Dry, S F. No. 250-1 N ..	250	B W., S F. No 245-9 ..	9	E.W., S F. No. 231-7 ..	459
Dry, S.F. No. 250 1 O ..	350	E.W., S F. No. 249-10 ..	1	E.W., S F. No. 235-2 ..	1
E.W., S.F. No. 238-1 ..	1	E W., S.F. No. 239.11 ..	1	E W., S F. No 234-2 ..	1
E.W., S.F. No. 239-2 ..	1	E W., S F. No. 238 4 ..	1		
E.W., S.F. No. 239-3 ..	438	E W., S.F. No. 248 3 ..	1	Total ..	29 360
E.W., S F. No. 230-4 ..	1	E.W., S.F No. 235-4 ..	1		

A. H. MORIN, Col.,
Joint Secretary to Government, P.W.D. (Irrigation).

Under section 3 of the Canals and Public Ferries Act of 1890, the Government in the Ministry of Public Works hereby declare the undermentioned ferry in the Sirugappa taluk of the Bellary district to be subject to the provisions of that Act with effect from 1st October 1922.

Village	Name of the ferry.	Limits of the ferry.
Kurugunur	Kurugunur-Honnur ferry.	*On the Eastern Bank.*—North by S. No. 94, Hebbatada Gowppa ; south by S. No 63, Madiga Malla ; east by S. No 94 E. Gowppa, S. No. 96, Hosahalli Dalappa, S. No. 63, Madiga Malla ; west by Hagari river. *On the Western Bank.*—North by S No 137, Peddappa mane ; south by S. No 207, Bheema Reddi ; east by Hagari river, west by S. No. 136, Peddappa mane, S. No 137, Venkateswarlunnaswami inam, S. No. 136, Vacha pemmalsa, S No. 139, Venkateswaraswami inam, S. No. 201, Venkata narasimmi inam, S. No. 216, Vacha pemmalsa and S. No. 221, Bhuma Reddi.

The distance between the extreme limits of the Kurugunur-Honnur ferry on the eastern bank is 320 yards and that on the western bank is 440 yards.

Under section 10 of the Act, the Government in the Ministry of Public Works hereby declare that the following scale of tolls shall be leviable from passengers, animals, vehicles and goods conveyed across the ferry :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. For a man or woman or child over twelve years	0	0	1
2. For a sheep, goat or pig	0	0	1
3. For an unladen buffalo, bullock, or other animal, including an attendant	0	2	0
4. For a laden buffalo, bullock, or other animal including an attendant	0	3	0
5. For a horse, pony, mule or donkey including the rider and one other attendant ..	0	2	0
6. For an unladen camel including an attendant	0	3	0
7. For a laden camel including an attendant	0	4	0
8. For an unladen elephant including an attendant	0	8	0
9. For a laden elephant including an attendant	0	12	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
10. For a palanquin, machil, dhully or tonjon including the bearers and passengers when their number is less than eight	1	8	0
11. For a palanquin, machil, dhully or tonjon including the bearers and passengers when their number is eight or more	0	12	0
12. For a bicycle or tricycle including the rider	0	1	6
13. For a motor cycle with side car including the rider	0	8	0
14. For a motor cycle with side car including the rider and passenger..	0	4	0
15. For an unladen conveyance without springs including the man or animals drawing it and the driver	0	6	0
16. For a laden conveyance without springs including the man or animals drawing it and the driver..	0	4	0
17. For an unladen conveyance on springs including the man or animals drawing it and the driver..	0	8	0
18. For a laden conveyance on springs including the man or animals drawing it and the driver	0	8	0
19. For every 25 pounds of luggage or goods in excess of pounds allowed free with every passenger	0	0	6

Note.—A conveyance containing one or more passengers or a conveyance containing luggage or goods exceeding one cwt. in weight will be considered to be laden.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS

Fort St. George, September 27, 1922.

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 8 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for repairs to Kotharam tank of Kothapalli; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Rajahmundry, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Rajahmundry, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Rajahmundry taluk, Kothapalli village.

	Cents.
Government, dry, S. No. 898, belonging to (1) Janapareddi Narayya, (2) Janapareddi Sitaramayya and (3) Janapareddi Sivaramayya, Nos (2) and (3) being minors father and guardian No (1) Narayya, bounded on the north by No. 898 tank; east, south and west by portion of S. No. 898	8

Fort St. George, September 28, 1922.

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 7 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit for a bath in Katrenikona; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Amalapuram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector, Rajahmundry, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Amalapuram taluk, Katrenikona village.

	Cents.
Government, wet, S. No. 110-3 A-2, belonging to Illarapalli Venkatraju, bounded on the north by No. 110-3 A 5; east and south by No. 110-3 A-1; west by No. 110-3	7

R. NARASIMHA AYYANGAR,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation).

PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS

BETWEEN 28TH SEPTEMBER AND 3RD OCTOBER 1922.

COMPANIES.—INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913—The Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912, and the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912—Report on the working of 1921-22—Recorded.
G.O. No. 1694, Law (General), dated 26th June 1922. [8 as.]

COMMERCE.—Institute of—Madras—Annual Report on the working of —1921-22—Recorded.
G.O. No. 811, Law (Education), dated 19th July 1922. [1 a.]

RECOGNISED INSTITUTION.—Schools and Colleges under public management—Introduction—Orders passed.
G.O. No. 836, Law (Education), dated 21st July 1922. [3 a.]

MUSEUM.—Government—Connemara Public Library—Report for 1921-22—Recorded.
G.O. No. 825, Law (Education), dated 20th July 1922.

COLLEGE.—Government—Kumbakonam—Report—1921-22—Recorded
G.O. No. 824, Law (Education), dated 10th August 1922. [1 a.]

COLLEGE.—Muhammadan—Madras—Report—1921-22—Recorded
G.O. No 908, Law (Education), dated 19th August 1922. [1 a.]

COLLEGE.—Government Training—Rajahmundry—Report—1921-22—Recorded.
G.O. No. 878, Law (Education), dated 19th August 1922. [1 a.]

PANCHAMA.—Adolescents—Tanjore Burial Institution—Alternative—Report
G.O. No. 2395, Law (General), dated 13th September 1922. [1 a.]

RETURN.—Village Courts—1921—Recorded. G.O. No. 2187, Law (General), dated 6th September 1922. [2 a.]

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—General review district municipalities—1920-21
G.O. No. 1614, L. & M., dated 31st August 1922. [9 as.]

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—General review Local Boards and Union Panchayats—1920-21.
G.O. Nos. 1800 and 1806-A, L. & M., dated 5th September 1922 [14 as.]

[N.B.—*Copies of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained on payment of the price noted in brackets against each on application to the Superintendent, Government Branch Press, Mount Road, Madras.*]

R. A. GRAHAM,
Chief Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

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Part I-A.—Local Self-Government.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, September 19, 1922.

No. 682.—Mr. S. Jesudoss, B.A., M.B. & C.M., D.P.H., P.U.C.S., leave on average pay for two months with effect from the 18th August 1922 under rule 81 of the Fundamental Rules.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 693.—M.R.Ry. R. Adisesha Ayyar Avergal, L.M.S., M.S.C., Assistant Director of Public Health (Vital Statistics), will be in charge of the Central range in addition to his own duties as a temporary measure pending relief by Mr. E. T. Matthew.

No. 694.—Mr. E. T. Matthew, L.M.S., L.R.C.P. & S., D.P.H., Assistant Director of Public Health (Fairs and Festivals), will, on return from leave, act as Assistant Director of Public Health, Central Range, in addition to his duties during the absence on leave of Mr. S. Jesudoss.

Fort St. George, October 3, 1922.

No. 695.—Under section 9 (4) (a) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Government appoint Lieutenant-Colonel William Hancock Tucker, I.M.S., to be a member of the Madura District Board.

No. 696.—Under sub-section (1) of section 12 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government appoint M.R.Ry. Madasu Pedda Rangappa Garu to be Chairman of the Tadpatri Municipal Council.

No. 697.—Under sections 7 (3) and 11 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government appoint the following persons to be councillors of the Proddatur Municipal Council:—

M.R.Ry. N. Ranga Reddi Garu / The Rev. P. Joseph

No. 698.—Under sections 7 (3) and 11 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government appoint M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Joseph Gunnaynthum Swamidoss Nadar to be a councillor of the Tiruppattur Municipal Council.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 699.—In exercise of the powers conferred on them by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 137, and clause (*a*) of sub-section (2) of section 199 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Local Government make the following rules for declaring vaccination compulsory and for enforcing it:—

RULES FOR DECLARING VACCINATION COMPULSORY AND FOR ENFORCING IT.

1. In these rules

(i) "Parent" means the father or mother of a legitimate child and the mother of an illegitimate child.

(ii) "Guardian" means any person to whom the care, nurture or custody of any child falls by law or by natural right or recognized usage or who has accepted or assumed the care, nurture or custody of any child or to whom the care or custody of any child has been entrusted by any authority lawfully authorized in that behalf.

(iii) "Vaccinator" means any medical practitioner registered under the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914, or any vaccinator appointed by the Taluk or District Board or any person who holds the written permission of the President of the Taluk or District Board to vaccinate within the limits of such board or the Sanitary Inspectors on vaccination duty employed within those limits.

(iv) "Child" means a boy under twelve years of age or a girl under ten years of age.

(v) "Unprotected child" means a child who has not been protected from smallpox by having had that disease either naturally or by inoculation or by having been successfully vaccinated and who has not been certified in the manner hereinafter provided to be insusceptible to vaccination.

(vi) "Vaccination depot" means a place or building where, by direction of a local board, public gratuitous vaccination is performed.

(vii) "President" means the president of a taluk board in non-union areas, and the President of a union board in union areas.

(viii) "Village" includes its hamlets.

2. Vaccination shall be compulsory—

(i) in all unions, and

(ii) in such other areas where vaccination may by notification be declared as compulsory by the Local Government or by the district board. Such notification shall be published in the District Gazette.

3. The parent or guardian of any unprotected child who is six months old and who has resided for one month within the limits of a local board where vaccination is compulsory shall take or cause the child to be taken to a vaccination depot for vaccination at the time of the vaccinator's visit which shall be notified by the vaccinator or any person duly authorized by the President in this behalf, or shall procure its vaccination by a vaccinator.

4. The President or any person duly authorized by him, may direct the vaccination of any child under six months of age when it is exposed to infection in consequence of residence in or within a radius of one hundred and fifty yards from a house infected by smallpox.

Provided that no parent or guardian shall be bound to take or cause to be taken any child in order to procure its vaccination or inspection beyond the limits of the village in which such parent or guardian resides

5. The parent or guardian of an unprotected child whose residence is changed from an area under the control of a taluk or union board where vaccination is compulsory to a place either within or without that area or from any place outside the limits of such area to a place within that area shall, within one month of such change, notify the change to the village headman or any other officer authorised by the President in that behalf, furnishing full particulars as to the address of the child at the new residence.

6 (i) A vaccinator to whom a child is taken for vaccination shall, if he finds that such a child is out in a fit state of health to be vaccinated, deliver to the child's parent or guardian a certificate to the effect that the child is then in a state unfit for vaccination. The said certificate shall remain in force for the period specified therein not exceeding 3 months and may be renewed, if necessary. The cause of unfitness shall be distinctly specified in the certificate.

(ii) If the vaccinator is of opinion that the child is in a state fit for vaccination, he shall forthwith vaccinate the child and deliver to its parent or guardian a memorandum stating the date on which the vaccination was performed and specify therein that the parent or guardian is bound to produce the child for inspection on such date as may subsequently be notified by the inspecting officer or any person duly authorized by the President in this behalf.

7. (i) On the date and time notified by the inspecting officer or any person duly authorized by the President in this behalf the parent or guardian of every child which has been vaccinated under the last preceding rule shall take or cause it to be taken to the place appointed for inspection.

(ii) If the inspecting officer finds on inspection that the vaccination has been successful, he shall give to the parent or guardian a certificate to that effect.

(iii) In the event of the vaccination being unsuccessful such parent or guardian shall, if the inspecting officer so directs, cause the child to be again vaccinated and subsequently inspected as on the previous occasion.

8. If the inspecting officer is of opinion that a child who has been three times unsuccessfully vaccinated is insusceptible to vaccination, he shall deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a certificate to that effect

9. Any parent or guardian who procures the vaccination of an unprotected child by a vaccinator not employed by a local board shall forward a certificate of successful vaccination given by such vaccinator to the President or any person authorized by him in that behalf within fifteen days from the date of vaccination.

10 The President may cancel any certificate given under these rules, if it be proved to his satisfaction that such certificate has been improperly given or obtained on behalf of any unprotected child, and thereupon such certificate shall no longer be valid and notice of such cancellation shall forthwith be given to the party concerned.

11. No fee or remuneration shall be accepted by a vaccinator in the employ of a local board for any vaccination performed or certificate given under these rules. Where, however, a parent or guardian desires to have his child vaccinated and the result of the operation inspected at his own residence, the President or any person duly authorized by him in that behalf may, upon application by such person and upon payment of such fee as the local board may have prescribed, direct a vaccinator to perform the vaccination and cause the result of the operation to be ascertained as hereinbefore provided at the residence of such person.

12. If the President, or any person authorized by him in that behalf, has reason to believe that there is an unprotected child in any house in any area where vaccination is compulsory, he may after the village has been duly visited by a vaccinator as provided for in rule 3 *supra* call upon the parent or guardian of any child in the house or other person having custody of the child there to produce for inspection between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. all the children in the house or under his care, and to state their age, parentage and place of birth and duration of their residence in such local area; and he shall, if on such requisition the parent or guardian or other person having custody of the child refuses to produce such children for inspection, or if, after inspection, the fact is proved to his satisfaction that any child is unprotected and fit for vaccination, deliver to such parent or guardian or other person having custody of the child or cause to be affixed to his house, a notice requiring that the child be vaccinated within 24 hours at a time and place to be specified in the said notice. The person to whom the notice above referred to is given or at whose house the notice is affixed shall be bound to comply with it, unless he can produce a certificate stating that the child has already been successfully vaccinated or is either unfit for, or insusceptible to vaccination.

13. (i) Any person who, in contravention of the provisions of these rules—

(*a*) neglects without reasonable excuse to take or cause a child to be vaccinated or, after vaccination, to be inspected on the date notified under rule 7 (i);

(*b*) neglects without reasonable excuse to notify the change of residence or arrival of an unprotected child as required by rule 5;

(*c*) neglects to forward a certificate of successful vaccination under rule 9;

(*d*) refuses to give information or wilfully gives false information in regard to any matter required by rule 12 regarding an unprotected child; or

(*e*) neglects to comply with the notice under rule 12; and

(ii) (*a*) Any person other than a vaccinator who performs vaccination; and

(*b*) any vaccinator in the employ of a local board, who receives any remuneration for vaccinating a child or for granting a certificate,

shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine which may extend to Rs. 20; and in the case of a continuing breach with fine which may extend to five rupees for every day the breach continues after conviction for the first breach or after receipt of notice from the President to discontinue such breach.

No. 700.—In modification of Notification No. 682, published on pages 464–465 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 26th September 1922, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas are published:—

A.—In the Madras Presidency.

District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.
North Arcot—		Malabar—			Kottapalli.
Tirupattur.	Andiyur.	Calicut..	Calicut town.		Kumpatipalli.
	Nasharkappam.		Chelavur.		Mothap.
Bellary—			Mayanad.		Mottam-Agraharam
Hadagalli.	Kittanur		Appala.		Perandapalli.
	Muthanur.		Keduvayur.		Peddamvakondapalli.
	Muthaker.		Mutatter.	Hosur—*cont.*	Pinapalli.
Hospet ..	Hospet town.	Ernad	Poomala.		Sandanapalli.
Kudligi.	Kalapuram.		Puttur.		Sarandapalli.
	Kottur.		Taonala.		Thanerakoral.
	Talahalli.		Tirurangadi.		Upparahalli.
	Ujjini.		Trikolam.		Upparayanapalli.
		Walavanad.	Valakkulam.	Namakkal.	Belakkurichchi.
			Kavalmanna.		Karaiyur.
Coimbatore—	Coimbatore town.		Kodur.	Omalur.	Mahaiyampalaiyam.
	Kunnattipally.		Panga.		Nagalur.
Coimbatore	Kurichchi.	The Nilgiris	Coonoor town.		Puliyur.
	Settipalaiyam.	Salem—			Suruppalli.
	Vellalore.	Attur..	Konarippalli.		Pallipatti.
Kollegal ..	Bududalu.		Tammampatti.	Rasipuram.	Thoppapatti.
Palladam.	Salur		Tidevur.		Vellalapatti.
	Pattanam.	Hosur.	Alesalli.	Salem ..	Mallur.
Madura—			Arukappam.		Salem town.
Madura.	Meenkave block of Madura town.		Begalur Estate.		Veppalapalli.
			Bagasettipalli.	Tiruchengodu.	Avadathur.
Palni.	New Ayakkudi.		Besnanattam.		
	Ovalpuram.		Binnamangalam.		
Periyakulam	Gokilapuram.		Denkanikotta.	South Kanara—	
	Jallipatti.		Gammalapuram.	Mangalore.	Mangalore town.
	Nirmatheruapatti.		Gumbapuram.		
	Periyakulam town.		Hattakodai.		
			Kelamangalam.		
			Kottanapalli.		

B.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

[Infected localities—Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.]

I. MYSORE

The whole State.

II. BOMBAY.

Towns—Belgaum, Bombay City and Poona.
Districts—Belgaum, Dharwar, East Kandesh, Poona, Sabara, Sholapur an Thana.
Political Charges—
States and Agencies—Kolhapur, Sabara, Southern Mahratta Country States, Kattiawar Agency and Savanur.

III. PUNJAB

Districts—Lahore and Mianwali.

IV. BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Districts—Darbhanga, Gaya and Muzaffarpur.

V. BURMA.

(a) Districts—Bassein, Bhamo, Henzada, Kyaukse Monhyu, Meiktila, Pegu, Pyapon, Thartawaddi, Thaton and Yamathin.

V. BURMA—*contd.*

(b) Towns—Bassein and Mandalay.
(c) Towns and ports—Akyaayn, Moulmein and Rangoon.

Native States—Northern Shan States and Southern Shan States.

VI. THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Districts—Azamgarh, Ballia, Basti, Benares, Fyzabad City and Gorakhpur.

VII. THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Districts—Akola, Chindwara, Jubbulpore and Nagpur.

VIII. HYDERABAD STATE.

Hyderabad City and Suburbs, Bidar, Nander, Raichur and Gulbarga.

IX. BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

Calcutta.

No. 701.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby notify that land is likely to be needed in the undermentioned villages of the Ramnad district for a public purpose, to wit for a road from Paramakudi to Paramakudi, and they hereby authorize the District Board Engineer, Ramnad, his staff and workmen, to enter upon such land and perform all or any of the operations mentioned in the abovementioned section :—

Kattuparamakudi.	Kamuthakudi.	Muthukulam Tiruvangai (Edayarkudiyiruppu).
Poduvakudi.	Elandakulam.	
Sundanendal.	Melaperungarai.	Alagapatcheri.

No. 702.—As steps for the constitution of the Palaceds Union Board in the Salem district have not been completed, the Government in modification of notification No. 477, published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 27th June 1922, extend, under the proviso to rule 13 of Schedule X of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, as amended by notification No. 656, published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 13th September 1922, by eight months the time allowed by the previous part of the same rule and fix the 1st December 1922 as the date for the first constitution under the Act of the said Union Board of Palaceds and for the coming into office of the members newly elected and appointed thereto under rule 16 (2) of the same schedule.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

No. 703.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 1 ground 600 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a roadway between Kumbappa Modali Lane and Kolandai Gramany street, Purasawalkam ; and, under sections 3 and 7, of the same Act the Collector of Madras is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Collector of Madras, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Madras district, Madras taluk, Purasawalkam village.

	Gr. Sq. ft.
Dry, syalvari, R. S. No. 739-1, belonging to A. P. Varadarajiah, bounded on the north by R.S. Nos. 727 736-1, 738-2 and 716 ; east, south and west by R. S. No. 739-2	1 600

F. J. RICHARDS,
Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS, ETC.

The undermentioned lands measuring 14 sq. ft., and 116 sq. ft., more or less in the Dindigul municipality will be excluded from the control of the Dindigul Municipal Council under section 81 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act :—

	Sq. ft.
T.S. No. 196, third ward, second block, bounded on the north by T.S. Nos. 194 and 247 ; east and south by T.S. No. 194 ; west by T.S. No. 247	14
T.S. No. 631-1, bounded on the north and east by T.S. No. 631-1 ; south by T.S. No. 631-2 ; west by T.S. No. 631	116

Madura Collector's Office,
28th September 1922.

J. F. HALL,
Collector.

Under section 12 (5) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the District Board, Kistna, hereby declares that M.R.Ry. Kaveri Kodandaramayya Garu has been elected as Vice-President of Kistna District Board.

Kistna District Board's Office,
28th September 1922.

T. BALAJEE RAO,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 9 (4) (3) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the President, District Board, South Arcot, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. A. R. Vaidyanatha Ayyer Avargal, B.A., Revenue Divisional Officer, Tindivanam, as member of the Tindivanam Taluk Board.

South Arcot District Board's Office,
27th September 1922.

K. SITARAMA REDDIYAR,
President.

Under section 19 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and under rule 23 (a) of the election rules appended to G.O. No. 859, L. & M., dated 18th May 1921, the following candidates have been declared duly elected as members of the reconstituted taluk board of Berhampur for the circles noted above them. To take effect from 1st October 1922:—

Budarsingi, Jolasara, and Kasergada estates—Circle No. 3.

Srimao. Kristna Chandra Patta Jhadi Mahasayo.

" Binayaka Panda Mahasayo.

Sompeta taluk—Chikati estate—Circle No 4.

M.R.Ry. Pusnati Kanakayya Nayudu Garu.

Kanti—Circle No. 7.

M.R.Ry. Bandalam Lakshayya Nayudu Garu.

Sunnam—Circle No. 8.

M.R Ry. Asi Tammayya Reddi Garu.

Ichchapuram—Circle No. 9.

M.R.Ry. Patti Lakhminarayana Chetti Garu.

Gelantra—Circle No. 10.

Srimati Binayaka Panigrahi Mahasayo.

Bara—Circle No. 12.

Srimati Sri Kristna Santra Mahasayo.

Berhampur Narayanapur—Circle No 13.

Srimati Rotaho Boute Mahasayo.

Gede Pirka—Circle No. 14.

M.R Ry. Bonnuri Nageswararao Pantula Garu.

Addipada, Kari, Gede Mutaho—Circle No 16.

M.R.Ry. Budumkayala Adinarayana Subudhi Garu.

Berhampur Taluk Board's Office,
26th September 1922.

M. GANGARAJU,
President.

Under section 19 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and under rule 23 of the rules relating to the conduct of election of members of taluk boards, the following gentlemen are declared to have been duly elected as members of the Chatrapur Taluk Board in the Ganjam district for the respective circles noted against their names. They will assume charge of their offices on 1st October 1922:—

Srimati Sahapadhi Mahasayo—Hingli circle.
" Boishnobe Mahapatro Mahasayo—Pandya circle.
" Narasingha Sahu Mahasayo—Tanganapalli circle.
" Pindiko Patnaik Mahasayo—Purushottampur circle.
" Padmanabha Das Mahasayo—Ganjam circle.
" Mohan Sahu Mahasayo—Kesapur circle.
" Sirdar Govinda Ratno Dalo Behara Mahasayo—Sumandala circle.
" Hari Krishna Sahu Balandra Bissoyi Mahasayo—Kanchana circle.
" Balanki Das Mahasayo—Bolsani circle.

Under section 19 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1920, and under rule 7 (1) of the rules relating to the election of members of taluk boards the following gentlemen are deemed to have been duly elected as members of the Chatrapur Taluk Board in the Ganjam district for the respective circles noted against their names. They will assume charge of their office on 1st October 1922:—

Srimati Sabudhi Sahu Mahasayo—Chamunkhandi circle.
" Ramakrishna Gountayat Mahasayo—Bellagam circle.
M.R Ry. Vedula Sankarayya Pantulu Garu—Rajapur circle.
Srimati Gouribari Narayana Deo Mahasayo—Humma circle.
" Mahadeva Paramagura Mahasayo—Srikola circle.
" Biswanath Das Mahasaya, B.A., B.L., M.L.C.—Kudala circle.
" Radha Mohan Das Mahasayo—Pulsoora circle.

Chatrapur Taluk Board's Office,
28th September 1922.

A. PRAKASAM,
President.

Under section 12 (5) of the Madras Local Boards Act, XIV of 1920, and under rule VI of the rules for the election of presidents and vice-presidents of local boards M.R Ry. K. M. Rangayya Chetti Garu, has been declared to be duly elected as the Vice-President of the reconstituted Taluk Board of Chandragiri in Chittoor district.

Chandragiri Taluk Board's Office,
24th September 1922.

R. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI,
President.

Under section 9 (4) (a) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the President, Taluk Board, Chicacole, hereby appoints the following gentlemen to be members of the reconstituted Varanasi Union Board:—

M.R.Ry Jakkala Kotesu Garu. | M.R.Ry. Kamanna Tatayya Garu.

Chicacole Taluk Board's Office,
28th September 1922.

S. ADINARAYANA RAO NAYUDU,
President.

Under section 10 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and under rule 33 (c) of election rules of taluk board members, M.R Ry. Velluva Kunnath Ryra Nambiyar Avergal has been duly elected as a member for the Cannanore firka for the reconstituted Taluk Board of Chirakkal, in place of M.R.Ry. Vengayil Kunnikrishnan Nayanar Avergal, the deceased member.

Chirakkal Taluk Board's Office,
26th September 1922.

C. K. KERALA VARMA,
President.

Under rule 12 (2) (c) of rules for the conduct of inquiries and the decision of disputes relating to elections, M.R Ry. Avasarala Venkat Rao Garu has been declared by the Additional Sub-Judge, Cocanada, in his judgment of 25th August 1922, to have been duly elected as member to the Godavari District Board by Taluk Board Pithapuram, with effect from the 30th May 1922, in place of M.R Ry. K. V. Subba Rao Nayudu Garu.

Pithapuram Taluk Board's Office,
25th September 1922.

D. LAKSHMIPATI SASTRI,
President.

Under rule 7 (1) of the rules for the conduct of elections of members of taluk and union boards issued in G.O. No. 939, L. & M., dated 18th May 1921, the undermentioned gentlemen have been declared duly elected as members of the Rayachoti Taluk Board for the electoral circle noted against their names :—

M.R.Ry. Allapureddi Chinna Chenna Reddi Garu—Kasanur circle.
M.R.Ry. Tagisetti Siddayya Garu—Lingala circle.

Rayachoti Taluk Board's Office,
27th September 1922.

P. DURAISWAMI,
President.

It is hereby notified under section 13 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 that the undermentioned candidates are duly elected members for the union boards noted above their names under the Sattenapalle Taluk Board to be constituted on 1st October 1922 :—

Phirangipuram Union Board.

M.R Ry. Thanguntla Kotayya Garu.
" Kommareddi Lurthu Mar Reddi Garu.
" Kodiganta Gnanayya Garu.
" Chilka Kotamraju Garu
" Kodiganti Joji Garu.
" Thanguntla Mar Reddi Garu.
" Vatti Innareddi Garu, son of Chinnapareddi Garu
" Duggempudi Lurthu Joji Reddi Garu
" Kodiganti Bala Sowri Garu.

Siripuram Union Board.

M.R.Ry. Adusumalli Narasimha Rao Garu.

Siripuram Union Board—cont.

M.R Ry. Sunkara Thatayya Garu.
" Velivala Chekkayya Garu.
" Aluri Punnayya Garu
" Sunkara Punnayya Garu.
" Yarava Mar Reddi Garu.

Dodlaru Union Board.

M.R.Ry. Dondeti Chandra Reddi Garu.
" Batthula Narasimhayya Garu.
" Bhimi Reddi Venkatappa Reddi Garu.
" Arula Pichi Reddi Garu.
" Dodlati Venkata Subbarayudu Garu.
Sheik Alli Sahib Garu.

Under section 9 (4) (c) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the President, Taluk Board, Sattenapalle, hereby appoints the following gentlemen as members of the reconstituted union boards noted above their names. They will assume office on 1st October 1922 :—

Sattenapalle Union Board.

M.R.Ry. G. Dikshitulu Garu.
Muhammad Ibrahim Garu.
M.R.Ry. Mamidi Venkayya Garu.

Dodlaru Union Board.

M.R.Ry. Pothi China Seshadri Garu.
" Gondi Yellamanda Garu.

Siripuram Union Board.

M.R.Ry. Cheparala Surayya Garu.
Sheik Adam Sahib Garu, son of Mahiddin Sahib Garu.

Madala Union Board

M.R.Ry. Jillellamudi Nagayya Garu.
Sheik Dawood Sahib Garu, son of Mahiddin Sahib Garu.

Pidakarapadu Union Board.

M.R.Ry. Mannava Venkatrayudu Garu.
Nayab Adam Sheffi Garu.

Phirangipuram Union Board.

Dachepalli Japanadhanu Garu.
Sheik Mahiddin Sahib Garu.
M.R.Ry. Gudipudi Kotayya Garu.

Sattenapalle Taluk Board's Office,
30th September 1922.

P. LAKSHMAYYA,
President

Under section 9 (4) (c) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the President, Taluk Board, Trichinopoly, is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen as members of the newly reconstituted Union Board, Uppur, which will come into effect from 1st October 1922 :—

(1) M.R.Ry. Sankaram Pillai Mookka Pillai.
(2) " " Perumal Nayudu Govindaswami Nayudu.

Trichinopoly Taluk Board's Office,
28th September 1922.

A. AYYASWAMI,
President.

Under section 29 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the President, Taluk Board, Vizianagram, notifies that the following candidates have been declared duly elected as members of the reconstituted Chipurupalli Union Board under the Vizianagram Taluk Board for the wards noted against each with effect from 1st October 1922 :—

CHIPURUPALLI UNION BOARD.

M.R.Ry. Sarvu Kamanna Sabudhi Garu—Ward No. I.
" Meesala Kamayya Naydu Garu—Ward No. II.
" Koppili Garamurti Garu—Ward No. III.
M.R.Ry. Sarvu Satiyanarayana Garu—Ward No. IV.
" Utimiri Jagannadha Sastri Garu—Ward No. V.
" Manda Narayana Garu—Ward No. VI.

Under section 9 (4) (c) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the President, Taluk Board, Vizianagram, is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen as members of the Chipurupalli Union Board, with effect from 1st October 1922 :—

M.R.Ry. Meesala Seethannayudu Garu.
M.R.Ry. Unukuru Appanna Garu.

Vizianagaram Taluk Board's Office,
28th September 1922.

Under section 29 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the President, Taluk Board, Vizianagram, notifies that the following candidates have been declared duly elected as members of the reconstituted Palkonda Union Board under the Vizianagram Taluk Board for the wards noted above each with effect from 1st October 1922 :—

PALAKONDA UNION BOARD.

Ward No. I.
M.R.Ry. Kovvuru Sanyasi Nayudu Garu.

Ward No. II.
M.R.Ry. Prativadibhayankaram Srinivasavarada Charyulu Garu.

Ward No. III.
M.R.Ry. Jatti Suryanarayana Naydu Garu.

Ward No. IV.
M.R.Ry Beri Swami Garu.
" Nagam Ramachendra Apparao Nayudu Garu.

Ward No. V.
M.R.Ry. Thotakuru Mahana Rao Nayudu Garu.

Ward No. VI.
M.R.Ry. Chorakupalli Ramarao Pantulu Garu.

Ward No. VII.
M.R.Ry. Sula Krishnamurti Garu.
M.R.Ry. Sirla Suryanarayana Garu.

Ward No. VIII.
M.R.Ry. Yallamahanti Karmanadharyulu Garu.

Ward No. IX.
M.R.Ry. Duppada Pentan Nayudu Garu.
" Kerada Suryanarayana Nayudu Garu.

Under section 9 (4) (c) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the President, Taluk Board, Vizianagram, is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen as members of the Palkonda Union Board, with effect from 1st October 1922 :—

(1) Rev. W. S. Pedford.
(2) M.R.Ry. Chavuri Krishnamurti Garu.
(3) M.R.Ry. Yerukala Velisi Garu.

Vizianagaram Taluk Board's Office,
28th September 1922.

P. L. NARASIMHA RAJ,
President.

Under section 19 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 and rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of election of members of taluk and union boards, the undermentioned gentlemen are declared to have been duly elected as members of the reconstituted Taluk Board of Walluvanad which is to come into existence on 1st October 1922 for the Ottapalam circle :—

(1) M.R.Ry. K. Sekhara Menon Avargal.
(2) " Kunnath Sankaran Ezhuthasan Avargal.
(3) " Mullappalli Kandanni Nayar Avargal.

Walluvanad Taluk Board's Office,
25th September 1922.

Under section 19 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of election of members of taluk and union boards, the following gentlemen are declared to have been duly elected as members of the reconstituted Taluk Board of Walluvanad which is to come into existence on 1st October 1922 :—

Mannarghat Circle.
M.R.Ry. Kunnathat Madambil Chariya Kunjanni Nayar Avargal.
" Parambote Achutha Menon Avargal.
" Kizhakkeppat Achutha Menon Avargal.

Sreekrishnapuram Circle.
M.R.Ry. Cheppanganna Manakkal Narayanan Nambudiripad Avargal.
" Kizhakkeppat Gopala Menon Avargal.
" Kizhakkeppat Paruthikkottil Govinda Menon Avargal.

Pattambi Circle.
M.R.Ry. Mathilakath Matathil Kunhiraman Menon Avargal.
" K. O M. Bhavadasan Nambudiripad Avargal.

Mankada Circle.
M.R.Ry. Avinhikat Manakkal Parameswaran Bhattathiripad Avargal.
" Karkadakath Moothedath Vasudevan Nambudiri Avargal.

Walluvanad Taluk Board's Office,
28th September 1922.

O. M. NARAYANAN NAMBUDIRIPAD,
President.

Under section 12 (2) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and under rule II (2) of the rules for the conduct of elections of presidents and vice-presidents of local boards issued in G.O. No. 1041, L. & M., dated 8th June 1921, Rev. A. Isaac is declared duly elected as vice-president of the reconstituted Taluk Board of Wynad in the Malabar district.

Under section 47 (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and under rule 9 of the rules for the election of members of district boards by taluk boards issued in G.O No 762, L. & M., dated 29th April 1921, the following gentlemen are declared to have been duly elected as members of the Malabar District Board by the Taluk Board, Wynad :—

Kallengadan Moideen Sahib Bahadur
M.R.Ry. Karuvada Ashutha Kurup Avargal.

M.R Ry. Kuppathode Elamayil Sankaran Nayar Avargal.

Wynad Taluk Board's Office,
Manantody, 23rd September 1922.

A. JAUFFRINEAU,
President.

The following persons have been elected as municipal councillors in the elections held during the current month :—

M R.Ry. Medahal Narasappa Garu—I ward.
Mr. Soudagar Abdul Gaffoor Saib—II ward.
M R Rys. Mullangi Karibasappa Garu and Mandloor Narasimhappa Garu—III ward

M.R.Ry. Chellur Karibasappa Garu—IV ward.
" Cuddapah Balaji Rao Garu, B.A., B.L.—V ward.
" K. Guruswami Nayudu Garu—VI ward.

Bellary Municipal Office,
27th September 1922.

M GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR,
Chairman.

Under rule 7 (1) of the elections rules the following gentlemen were declared duly elected councillors for wards noted against each in the Berhampur municipality :—

Sreeman Magate Peter Mahasaya—Ward No. I.

M R Ry Vyasaraju Soorayya Raju Garu—Ward No. VIII

Berhampur Municipal Office,
22nd September 1922.

A. V. SUBBA RAO PANTULU,
Chairman.

Under section 5 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, V of 1920, and rule 8 (1) and 23 of the rules for the election of municipal councillors in municipalities, the following gentlemen are declared to have been duly elected as councillors for the ward noted against each :—

M.R Ry Beretem Venkataramanayya Chetti Garu, B.A., B.L.—Chowk Ward.

M.R.Ry. Kona Narayana Rao Nayudu Garu—Pata Chinnoola Ward.

Chinnoola Municipal Office,
28th September 1922.

Dr. C. PURNAYYA,
Chairman.

Under rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, the undermentioned gentlemen are declared to have been duly elected as councillors of the Cochin municipality for the wards noted against each from 1st November 1922 :—

M.R.Ry. Kuzhingal Bastian Jacob Avargal—A Ward.
" Paiakal Pylo Francis Avargal—A Ward.
" Thekkeveelil Chandy Xavier Avargal—B Ward.

M.R Ry. Kanuherry Ramunni Shangouny Avargal—D Ward.
" Andipat Paroli Vasoonny Avargal—D Ward.

Cochin Municipal Office,
20th September 1922

S. S. KODER,
Chairman.

Under rule 23 (c) of the rules for the election of municipal councillors, it is hereby declared that M R Ry. R. Srinivasadesika Acharyar Avargal and M.R Ry. S. Doraiswami Mudaliyar Avargal have been duly elected as councillors for fifth ward, Cuddalore municipality.

It is hereby declared under rule 23 (a) for the election of municipal councillors that M.R.Ry. A. Anbanadai Chettiyar Avargal has been duly elected as the councillor for the first ward in the Cuddalore municipality.

Under rule 7 (1) of the rules for the election of municipal councillors, it is hereby declared that M R.Ry V Kothandapani Chettiyar Avargal has been deemed to have been duly elected as the councillor for the second ward, Cuddalore municipality.

Cuddalore Municipal Office,
27th September 1922.

R. K VENUGOPAUL NAYUDU,
Chairman.

Under section 8 (2) of the District Municipalities Act V of 1920 and under rule 23 (a) of the rules for the election of municipal councillors, the following gentlemen have been declared duly elected for the ward noted above each with effect from 1st November 1922 :—

Ward No. VIII, Nagarapet.

M.R Ry Pallem Venkatakrishnayya Garu,
" Pallem Muddukrishnayya Nayudu, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.

Ward No. V Penukampet.

M R.Ry. Chatakonda Venkatasubbayya Chetti Garu.

Ward No. II, Bellamandy.

Saiyid Ahmad Sahib Bahadur.

Cuddapah Municipal Office,
28th September 1922.

A SATAGOPACHARIYAR,
Chairman.

Under section 8 (2) of the District Municipalities Act V of 1920 and 23 (a) of the rules for the election of municipal councillors, M.R.Ry. Gunipati Kuppayya Chetti Garu and M.R.Ry. V. Varada Pillai Avargal are declared duly elected as councillors for the eighth ward of the Gudiyattam municipality. Their terms of office will commence at noon on the 1st day of November 1922.

Gudiyatham Municipal Office,
25th September 1922.

E. G. RAMASWAMI CHETTI,
Chairman.

Under rule 7 (1) of the rules for the election of municipal councillors M.R.Ry. S. Ramaswami Gupta Garu is deemed to be duly elected as municipal councillor for Ward No. 11.

Guntur Municipal Office,
29th September 1922.

MD. RAZA SAHIB,
Chairman.

The following gentlemen have been declared duly elected as the municipal councillors for the wards specified against their names with effect from 1st November 1922 :—

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur C. Hanumantha Gowd Garu—I (Chittavadigi ward).
" Arcot Doraiswami Mudaliyar Thoddu Mudaliyar Avargal—II (Victoriapet ward).
" Bellary Srinivasa Rao Garu—II (Victoriapet ward).
" Kakubal Krishtappa Garu—IV (Main Bazaar ward).

M.R.Ry. Puthikonda Nagappa Setti Garu has been declared elected as the municipal councillor for the III ward in place of M.R.Ry. Jaji Sannakkappa Garu and his term will expire on 1st November 1923.

Hospet Municipal Office,
26th September 1922.

T. KOTHANDARAMA NAYUDU,
Chairman.

Under section 8 (2) of Act V of 1920 and rule 23 of the rules for the election of municipal councillors, the undersigned hereby notifies that the following gentlemen have been duly elected as councillors of the Karur municipality for the wards noted against their names :—

Khaji Saiyad Nizam-ud-din Sahib Bahadur—Second ward.
M.R.Ry. T. G. Janakiram Nayudu Garu
M.R.Ry. A. Gopalakrishna Ayya Avargal } Third ward.

Karur Municipal Office,
27th September 1922.

S. RM. M. CT. PETHACHI CHETTIYAR,
Chairman.

Under rule 7 (1) of the rules for the election of municipal councillors, Reverend Albert Charles Clayton, S.S.E., has been duly elected as a councillor for Ward No. V of the Kodaikanal municipality.

Kodaikanal Municipal Office,
23rd September 1922.

K. N. AIYA AYYAR,
Chairman.

Under section 8 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920 and rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, the undermentioned gentleman is declared to have been duly elected as a councillor for the 12th ward of the Madura municipality :—

M.R.Ry. G. S. Jagapathy Nayudu Garu.

Madura Municipal Office,
28th September 1922.

L. K. TULASIRAM,
Chairman.

Under section 286 of the District Municipalities Act of 1920 and rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, M.R.Ry. Ramaswami Pedayachi Appaswami Pedayachi Avargal is declared duly elected as councillor for the II (Nallathukudy) Ward of the Mayavaram municipality with effect from 1st November 1922.

Mayavaram Municipal Office,
19th September 1922.

Under section 8 (2) of the District Municipalities Act of 1920 and rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors M.R.Ry. Sabapathi Pedayachi Sitharama Pedayachi Avargal is declared duly elected as councillor for the X (Salia North) Ward of the Mayavaram municipality with effect from 1st November 1922.

Mayavaram Municipal Office,
26th September 1922.

N. DAVID NADAR,
Chairman.

Under rule 7 (1) of the election rules, M.R.Ry. N. Honkuram Chetti Garu is declared to have been duly elected as a councillor for the first ward of the Nandyal municipality with effect from 1st November 1922.

Nandyal Municipal Office,
30th September 1922.

F. NARASINGA RAO,
Chairman.

Under section 8 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920 and under rule 7 (i) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, the undermentioned gentlemen have been declared duly elected as councillors of the Nellore municipality for the wards noted against their names with effect from 1st November 1922 :—

M.R.Ry. Perur Subbiah Chetty Garu for ward No. 6,
" Vavilikolanu Narasinga Rau Pantulu Garu, B.A., for ward No. 8.
" Annadevulla Govindu Reddi Garu for ward No. 17.
" Muhammad Ghouse Sahib Bahadur for ward No. 18.

Under section 8 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920 and under rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, the undermentioned gentlemen have been declared duly elected as councillors of the Nellore municipality for the wards noted against their names with effect from 1st November 1922.—

M.R.Ry. Nelatur Singarachariyar Avargal for No. 4.
" M. Audinarayanaiah Garu for ward No. 11.

Nellore Municipal Office,
27th September 1922.

MUHAMMAD YAHYA ALI SAHIB,
Chairman.

Under rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, the undermentioned gentlemen are declared to have been duly elected as councillors of Palacole municipality for the wards noted above their names with effect from 1st November 1922:—

Ward II.	*Ward V.*
M.R.Ry Bolle Venkata Subbarao Garu.	M.R.Ry. Addepalli Satyanarayanamurty Garu
" Nandula Subbarao Pantulu Garu.	" Palapati Mark Garu.

Palacole Municipal Office,
27th September 1922.

B. V. SUBBARAO GARU,
Chairman.

Under section 8 of the District Municipalities Act V of 1920, the following candidates have been duly elected as councillors with effect from the afternoon of the 1st November 1922 for the Kesavaperumalpuram ward of the Palamcottah municipality:—

Madagan Usef Mohammad Samsudeen Thergagar Sahib Bahadur.
Kithir Mudher Mohideen Pillai Sahib Bahadur.

Palamcottah Municipal Office,
23rd September 1922.

K. S. PONNUSWAMI,
Chairman.

Under section 8 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920, and rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, the undermentioned gentlemen are declared duly elected as councillors for the wards noted against their names in the Pulei municipality. Their terms of office will commence at noon on the 1st day of November 1922:—

M.R.Ry Sabbarya Mudaliyar Muthuswami Mudaliyar Avargal, B.A.—Ward No. I.
" Sivaperumatha Mudaliyar Sabapathi Mudaliyar Avargal—Ward No. II.
" Venkatarama Ayyar Gopalaswami Ayyar Avargal—Ward No. II.
" Mayilerumperumal Nadar Sundara Nadar Avargal—Ward No III.

Pulei Municipal Office,
26th September 1922.

A. SETURAM MUDALIYAR,
Chairman.

Under rule 23 (a) of the rules for the election of municipal councillors, the following gentleman is declared as elected as a councillor of the Periyakulam municipality for the first ward:—

M.R.Ry. Ramaswami Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal, B.A.

Periyakulam, Municipal Office,
28th September 1922.

S. RAMAMURTHY,
Vice-Chairman.

Under rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections the undermentioned gentlemen have been duly elected as councillors of the Proddatur municipality for the ward noted above their names for three years from the forenoon of the 1st November 1922:—

Ward No. II.	*Ward No IV.*
M.R.Ry. C. S. Narasimhacharlu Garu, B.A.	M.R.Ry. K. S. Subbayya Chetti Garu
" Singanetti Subbayya Chetti Garu.	" Junior Chinna Subbayya Chetti Garu.

Proddatur Municipal Office,
27th September 1922.

V. VASANTHA RAO,
Chairman.

Under section 8 (2) of the District Municipalities Act V of 1920 and under rule 23 of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors the following gentlemen are declared to have been duly elected as councillors for the wards noted above their names in the Rajahmundry municipality with effect from 1st November 1922:—

Ward No. V.	*Ward No. VII.*
M.R.Ry. Bodapati Ramalingam Garu.	M.R.Ry. Mutangi Surya Rao Garu
	" Gnanthi Sathiraju Garu.

Rajahmundry Municipal Office,
27th September 1922.

K. V. R. SWAMI,
Chairman.

Under rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors the undermentioned gentlemen are declared to have been elected as councillors for the wards noted against their names in the Salem municipality:—

*M.R.Ry. K. P. Kandaswami Chettiyar Avargal—Ward No. I.
M.R.Ry. S. K. Seshagiri Rao Avargal, *vice* M.R.Ry. K. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal deceased—Ward No. XVI.

* His term of office will be for three years from 1st November 1922.

Under rule 7 (1) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, M.R.Ry. S. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal is deemed to have been elected as a councillor for the X-V ward of the Salem municipality. His term of office will be for three years from 1st November 1922

Salem Municipal Office,
22nd September 1922.

Under rule 7 (1) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors S. K. I. Abdul Rahiman Sahib Bahadur is deemed to have been elected as a councillor for the 13th ward of the Salem municipality. His term of office will be for three years from 1st November 1922.

Salem Municipal Office,
26th September 1922.

S. O. VENKATAPPA CHETTIYAR,
Chairman.

Under rule 7 (1) of the rules for the election of councillors, M.R.Ry Thillaithanam Viraswami Ayyangar Sahadri Ayyangar Avargal has been declared to have been duly elected as a councillor for the fifth ward of the Srirangam municipality with effect from the 1st November 1922

Srirangam Municipal Office,
26th September 1922.

K. SINGAM AYYANGAR,
Chairman.

Under section 8 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, V of 1920, and rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, M.R.Ry. Santhana Konar Chinnatha Konar Avargal has been declared to have been duly elected as a councillor of the Srivilliputtur municipality for V. Hutchapuram ward for three years from the forenoon of the 1st November 1922.

Srivilliputtur Municipal Office,
22nd September 1922.

S. KRISHNA AYYANGAR,
Chairman.

Under section 8 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920 and rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, the undermentioned gentlemen are declared duly elected as councillors of the Srivilliputtur municipality for VI—Nachiarkoil Ward for three years from the forenoon of the 1st November 1922 :—

M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Ayyangar Krishna Ayyangar Avargal
" Chakravarthi Ayyangar Srirangadeekam Ayyangar Avargal.

Srivilliputtur Municipal Office,
25th September 1922.

J. D. SAMUEL,
Chairman-Delegate.

Under section 8 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, V of 1920, and rule 9 (1) of the rules for the election of municipal councillors in municipalities, M.R.Ry. T. S. Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal has been declared duly elected as councillor for the 12th ward of the Tanjore municipality.

Tanjore Municipal Office,
27th September 1922.

M. MUTHUKUMARA MOOPPANAR,
Chairman.

Under section 366 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, the undermentioned gentlemen are declared to have been duly elected as municipal councillors for the wards noted against their names of the Tenali municipality with effect from 1st November 1922 :—

M.R.Ry. Tumuluri Kotayya Pantulu Garu—First ward
" Kommuru China Hanumantha Rao Sresti Garu—Second ward.

Under rule 7 (1) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors the following gentlemen are declared duly elected as municipal councillors of Tenali municipality for the wards noted against their names and shall take their seats from 1st November 1922 :—

M.R.Ry. P. Anjaneyulu Pantulu Garu, B.A.—IX ward.
" S. Veerabhadrayya Sresti Garu—V ward.

Under section 8 (3) of the Madras District Municipalities Act and rule 7 (1) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors M.R.Ry. Ithala Suryanarayana Pantulu Garu is declared duly elected as municipal councillor in the Tenali municipality for ward VI and shall enter upon office forthwith.

Tenali Municipal Office,
26th September 1922.

P. ANJANEYULU PANTULU,
Chairman.

Under section 8 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and rules 7 (1) and 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of election of municipal councillors the following gentlemen have been declared duly elected as councillors for the Tinnevelly municipality for wards noted shown them with effect from 1st November 1922 :—

Paramasivan ward, i.e., *Ward III of Block II.*	*Hindu College*, i.e., *Ward II of Block III.*
M.R.Ry. Tinnevelly Orsol Paramasivan Pillai Avargal.	M.R.Ry. Sindupoondurai Ponnappa Pillai Thirukadaiyadiyaram Pillai Avargal, M.A., B.L.
Cutchery ward, i.e., *Ward II of Block II.*	M.R.Ry. Sindupoondurai Thanumanalai Perumal Pillai Perin Thiruvadia Pillai Avargal.
M.R.Ry. Krishna Pillai alias Navanithakrishna Pillai Subrahmanya Pillai Avargal.	

Tinnevelly Municipal Office,
26th September 1922.

Under section 8 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 and rules 7 (1) and 23 (a) for the conduct of election of municipal councillors M.R.Ry. A. Venkatasubba Nayudu Lakshmana Nayudu Garu has been declared duly elected as councillor for the Tondamanarkoil ward, i.e., ward VI of Block II, Tinnevelly municipality, with effect from 1st October 1922.

Tinnevelly Municipal Office,
27th September 1922.

P. NELLAIYAPPA PILLAI,
Chairman.

Under section 8 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and rule 7 (1) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors in municipalities, the undermentioned gentlemen are deemed to have been declared duly elected for the wards noted above their names in the Vaniyambadi municipality. Their terms of office will commence at noon on the 1st day of November 1922:—

Ward No. I.

Janab Vanakkara Rasaan Mohamed Sahib Bahadur

Ward No. II.

Janab P. A. Abdul Shukur Saheb Bahadur.

Ward No. IV.

M.R.Ry. T. V. K. Venkotesa Chettiyar Avargal,
" V. S. K. Ramaswami Chettiyar Avergal.
" M. N. Kannieh Lal Avargal.

Vaniyambadi Municipal Office,
22nd September 1922.

K. LALBATCHA SAHIB,
Chairman.

The following gentlemen have been elected as councillors of the Vellore municipality under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920:—

C Ward.

M.R.Ry. M. S. Duraiswami Mudaliyar Avargal
" P. T. Rangabanda Chettiyar Avargal.

D Ward.

M.R.Ry. M. Sriramulu Nayudu Garu.

E ward.

M.R.Ry. V. S. Padmanabha Mudaliyar Avargal, B.A., B.L.
" V. R. Duraiswami Mudaliyar Avargal.
V. Abdul Jabbar Sahib Bahadur

Vellore Municipal Office,
29th September 1922.

K. KRISHNASWAMI NAYUDU,
Chairman.

Under section 8 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors to municipalities the undermentioned gentlemen are declared to have been duly elected as councillors of Ward No. I, Agraharam, of the Virudupatti municipality:—

M.R.Ry. T. M. S. Muthulai Nadar Avargal.
M. S. P. S. Abdulla Rawuttar Sahib Bahadur

Virudupatti Municipal Office,
27th September 1922.

M. S. P. SENTHIKUMARA NADAR,
Chairman.

Under rule 29 of the rules for the conduct of election of municipal councillors, the following gentlemen have been duly elected as councillors of this municipality for the third ward:—

M.R.Ry. A. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal
" Puvala Venkatarayam Nayudu Garu,
" Sunicheth Sriramulu Cheth Garu,

Walajapet Municipal Office,
26th September 1922.

W. VIJIARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR,
Chairman.

Under section 8 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920 and rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of the municipal councillors the undermentioned gentlemen are declared duly elected as councillors for the wards noted above their names in the Tirupur municipality. Their term of office will commence at noon on 1st day of November 1922.

Ward No. I.

M.R.Ry. Tirupur Venkatasubba Ayyar Sanjanda Ayyar Avargal, B.A.
" Avanashi Ramalinga Ayyar Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal.
" Coimbatore Subrahmanya Ayyar Koppuswami Ayyar Avargal, B.A.

Ward No. 5.

M.R.Ry. M. Muthuswami Chettiyar Govindaswami Chettiyar Avargal.

Tirupur Municipal Office,
25th September 1922.

S. GNANAPRAKASAM PILLAI,
Chairman-Delegate.

Under section 8 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, V of 1920, and under rule 7 (2) of the rules for the election of municipal councillors, V. M. Muhammad Kaif Rawuttar Sahib Bahadur is declared to have been duly elected as a municipal councillor for the Kodikalpalayam ward for the period commencing from 1st November 1922.

Tiruvalur Municipal Office,
22nd September 1922.

T. K. RAMASWAMI NAYUDU,
Chairman.

Under section 8 (2) of the District Municipalities Act V of 1920 and under rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, the undermentioned gentlemen are declared duly elected as councillors of the Tuticorin municipality for the wards noted above them:—

Ward No. II.

M.R.Ry. Chellin David Avargal.

Ward No. III.

M.R.Ry. S. V. Nallaperumal Pillai Avargal.

Ward No. IV

M.R.Ry. S. Kumarasami Pillai Avargal, B.A.

Tuticorin Municipal Office,
27th September 1922.

S. V. NALLAPERUMAL PILLAI,
Chairman.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Reg. No. 1—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 40.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 3, 1922. [Price, 1 anna.

Part I-B.—Educational.

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LAW DEPARTMENT.

(Education.)

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, September 26, 1922.

No. 234.—Under section 8 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government are pleased to appoint Miss Anna M. Oliver to be a member of the District Educational Council for the district of Tanjore, *vice* Mrs. Visalakshi Narayana Ayyar, M.B.E., resigned.

Fort St. George, September 27, 1922.

(With effect from the date of taking charge.)

No. 235.—M.R.Ry. Abel Arulanandam Pillai Avargal, Lecturer, Government College, Kumbakonam, and Acting Principal, Government College, Mangalore, to act as Principal, Government College, Coimbatore, in the Indian Educational Service, *vice* Mr. W. S. Brierley on other duty or until further orders.

No. 236.—M.R.Ry. Govinda Krishna Chetter Avargal, to act as Principal, Government College, Mangalore, in the Indian Educational Service for a period of six months during the employment of Mr. H. F. Saunders on other duty or until further orders.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, October 3, 1922.

No. 237.—Authors, publishers and others who may desire to present works to the British Museum are informed that the Registrar of Books, Madras, will arrange to forward presentation copies to the Trustees of the British Museum. Cases or parcels of books intended for despatch should be addressed to the Trustees of the British Museum, care of the Registrar of Books, Madras, accompanied by a letter stating the contents and requesting the Registrar to forward the cases or parcels.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

TRAINING-SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 1923—NOTICE.

ELEMENTARY LOWER GRADE.

Telugu.

In the undermentioned text-book (poetry) announced for detailed study, pages 22 to 47 need not be read :—

"Sarasapadya Kathasangrahamu published by S. Venkateshwar & Co., Ananda Press, Madras."

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 15th September 1922.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS, OCTOBER 1922.

It is hereby notified that the Special Test Examinations will be held on Monday the 16th October 1922 and five following days. The statement below shows the hour at which each question paper will be given out and consequently the time when each candidate for the respective tests should be present :—

Date.	Hour.	Subjects.	Test.
1922.			
Monday, 16th October.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Manuals of Village and Taluk Accounts and the Special Funds Code (with books).	Revenue Test.
	2 to 6 p.m.	The Stamp, Income-tax and Excise Manuals (with books).	Do.
Tuesday, 17th October.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Revenue Acts and Regulations (with books).	Revenue Test.
		The Civil Procedure Code, the Limitation Act and the Rules of Practice (Civil)—(with books).	Civil Judicial Test.
	2 to 6 p.m	The Transfer of Property Act and the Specific Relief Act (with books).	Do.
	2 to 6 p.m	Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue (with books).	Revenue Test.
Wednesday, 18th October.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	The Stamp Act, the Court Fees Act and the Suits Valuation Act (with books).	Civil Judicial Test.
		The Code of Criminal Procedure—General Principles (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test.
	2 to 4 p.m. ..	The Code of Criminal Procedure—Detailed application (with books).	Do.
Friday, 20th October	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	The Indian Evidence Act (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test.
	2 to 4 p.m.	Laws, rules regulations and orders relating to jails (with books).	Jail Test.
	2 to 6 p.m.	Medical Jurisprudence (with books) ..	Criminal Judicial Test.
Saturday, 21st October.	10 a.m. to 12 noon ..	The Indian Penal Code (with books) ..	Jail Test.
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	The Indian Penal Code—General Principles (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test
	2 to 4 p.m. ..	The Code of Criminal Procedure (with books)	Jail Test.
		The Indian Penal Code—Detailed application (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test.
Monday, 23rd October.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Translation from English into Vernacular.	Translation Test.
	2 to 4 p.m.	Translation from Vernacular into English.	Do.

2. Candidates in all the subjects must bring with them for use in the examination their own *pens and pencils*.

3. Attention is drawn to the following rules :—

(1) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and, in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn also.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

(2) No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

(3) No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor, to leave the room without finally giving up his answer papers.

(4) Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room, and the circumstance reported to the Commissioner.

(5) Any candidate who does not behave properly towards the Chief and Assistant Superintendents of the examination or is suspected of having had recourse to malpractice of any kind is liable to have his examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit: or, *if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever as to the trustworthiness of his results*, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner in any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, his success or failure being determined on the results of such re-examination.

(6) *No candidate will, on any account, be allowed to take into the examination room slates, books, manuscripts or papers of any kind.* [The use of books will, however, be allowed in answering the papers in the Civil Judicial, Criminal Judicial, Revenue and Jail Tests.] Any one detected in the violation of this rule, or having recourse to any unfair practices, will be removed from the room, and the occurrence reported to the Commissioner.

(7) Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendents must submit a written declaration through the Superintendents, giving full particulars in regard to themselves and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The answer papers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to no fault of theirs.

(8) Candidates choosing to change their place of examination without previous permission, or appearing at any centre other than the one at which they ought to have appeared according to the notice published in the gazette, must not expect to have their papers valued or their results published. In all cases where permission has been granted, the memorandum or letter permitting the change should be produced for the satisfaction of the Superintendents.

(9) Candidates may have to write their answers on both sides of the paper supplied to them and they will receive the necessary instructions on this point in the examination hall from the Chief Superintendents of the examination.

(10) A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer papers. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will pursue the same course, but will on no account leave his place.

(11) Any papers sent up without the candidate's name and number affixed will not be valued.

(12) Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

(13) Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers or to throw ink or papers on the floor. All spoilt copies, etc., should be left on the desk where the candidate has been writing.

I. Notice regarding the use of Books in the Examination Hall.

Civil and Criminal Judicial Tests and Jail and Revenue Tests.

Candidates should bring their own books with them for the purpose of answering the question papers in the tests in the case of which the use of books is allowed.

The use of books will be allowed in answering the papers in the Civil Judicial Test, the Criminal Judicial Test, the Revenue Test and the Jail Test as mentioned in the time-table.

In the case of the Revenue Test, the following books, as issued by the Superintendent, Government Press, may be used by candidates in the examination hall:—

(1) Board's Standing Orders,
(2) Revenue Regulations and Acts,
(3) Village and Taluk Manuals,
(4) Stamp Manual,
(5) Income-tax Manual,
(6) Excise Manual and
(7) Special Funds Code.

In the case of the Civil Judicial Test and the Criminal Judicial Test, the books need not necessarily be Government publications.

In answering the paper on Medical Jurisprudence (Criminal Judicial Test) candidates will be expected to use Gribble and Hehir's "Outlines of Medical Jurisprudence for India," 5th edition.

Note 1.—The use of books containing commentaries will not be permitted, but notes made by candidates in their books will not be objected to, if they consist merely of corrections, amendments or generally any references, made for the purpose of facilitating study.

Note 2.—The use of guides, digests, summaries, catechisms, etc., will not be allowed.

II. NOTICE TO MADRAS CANDIDATES.

Candidates who have applied to be examined at Madras are informed that they will have to sit for the examination at the Senate House, Chepauk. A copy of the nominal list will be posted at the entrance to the Senate House on Friday the 13th October 1922, and the candidates are expected to learn their register numbers from this list. No hall-tickets will be issued.

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 22nd September 1922.

ACCOUNT TEST AND JAIL TEST.

It is hereby notified that the Special Test Examination in the Account Test will not be held in October next, as the revised syllabuses relating to the Civil Account Code and the Civil Service Regulations are under the consideration of Government. Candidates who have applied for this test this year, may appear for it at the Special Test Examinations to be held in June next. The fee paid by them for this test will be reserved for the June examination. If, however, any candidate wishes to have his fee for the Account Test refunded to him, the refund order will be sent to him in December next.

In the case of the Jail Test, the examination in the Civil Account Code will not be held in October next. The examination in the remaining three subjects of the test will be held in October and all candidates should appear in them. Successful candidates should appear for examination in the Civil Account Code at the Special Test Examinations to be held in June next and if they pass in it, they will be declared to have completed the Jail Test and certificates will be issued to them thereafter.

TRANSLATION TEST.

It is hereby notified that the Special Test Examination in the Translation Test will be held on Monday the 23rd October 1922 and not on Tuesday the 24th idem as already notified.

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 3rd October 1922.

EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY TO PERSONS QUALIFIED TO TEACH IN SCHOOLS FOR PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE (BLIND AND DEAF-MUTE) CHILDREN, 1922.

The following candidates are declared to have qualified for the certificate of competency to teach in schools for deaf-mute children.

2. Certificates will be forwarded in due course to the heads of the institutions to which the candidates were attached :—

FIRST CLASS.

Serial number and name of candidate.	Name of institution to which attached.	Serial number and name of candidate.	Name of institution to which attached.
1 R. Devaprasadam ..	School for the deaf, Mylapore.	5. Arputhammal Jnana-prakasam. (F)	School for the deaf and dumb, Palamcottah.
2 M. M. Edward (F) ..	Do.	6 Athisiyaraj pil Kani ..	Do.
3. D. Tabitha (F) ..	Do.	7. Jnanaprakasam Samuel ..	Do.
4 Jothivadivu Moses (F) ..	School for the deaf and dumb, Palamcottah.	8. Devanayakam Ebenezer ..	Do.
		9. Paluvesam Jacob ..	Do.

(F)—Female.

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 27th September 1922.

D. A. HOBDAY,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE.

It is hereby notified that an examination for the B.Sc. Degree in Agriculture will be held in April 1923 in both Parts in accordance with the Regulations adopted by the Senate in March 1922 and sanctioned by the Government.

THE SIR SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR LECTURE FOR 1922.

The above lecture will be delivered by M.R.Ry. K. C. Srinivasa Avargal, M.A., in the Presidency College, on Saturday, the 7th October 1922 at 6 p.m.

The subject of the lecture will be Chemical Research and the Madras Leather Industry.

Applications for admission to the lecture should be made to the Registrar, University of Madras, not later than Thursday, the 5th October 1922.

The Principals of Colleges are requested to forward not later than the morning of Thursday, the 5th October 1922, a list of the members of the staff and of eligible students recommended for admission to the lecture. Applications from students in Colleges received without the recommendation of the Principals will not be entertained.

Senate House, 27th September 1922.

LECTURES

With reference to the ordinary University lectures under Regulations 2 of Chapter X sanctioned by the Senate for the academic year 1922-23, it is hereby notified that the following course of lectures will be delivered as given below :—

Name of lecturer.	Subject of the lecture.	Duration of course.	Place of delivery.	Date of commencement of lectures.	Days and hours of delivery.
M.R.Ry. M. A. Ramaswamy Ayyangal, M.A., M.B.	Plant Cytology ..	9 lectures and 9 practicals.	Presidency College, Madras	27th November 1922.	The lectures will be delivered every day from 27th November to 6th December (Sunday excepted) at 4-15 p.m. and the practicals at 2 a.m. commencing from the 28th November

The lectures will be open to students taking the Honours course in any college affiliated to the University on the recommendation of the Principal of the college. No fee will be charged for attending the course of lectures, but a student shall not attend the course till he has paid the usual fees to his college for the terms.

The Principals of all colleges affiliated to the Honours courses are requested to forward in *duplicate*, at least fourteen days before the commencement of the lectures, lists of students taking the Honours course recommended for admission to the lectures.

Persons other than those mentioned above may also, on the recommendation of the lecturer and at the discretion of the Syndicate, be admitted to the lectures.

It is hereby notified that the following courses of lectures will be delivered as given below :—

Name of lecturer.	Subject of the lecture.	Duration of course.	Place of delivery.	Date of commencement of lectures.	Days and hours of delivery.
M.R.Ry. P. P. Subrahmanyam Ayyangal, M.A. (Oxon.), M.A.	The Scientific and Critical Method as applied to the study of Sanskrit.	10 lectures.	Presidency College, Madras.	11th October 1922	Every Wednesday and Friday—holidays excepted—from 3-15 p.m.
M.R.Ry. K. Subba Rao Ayyangal, M.A.	The system of Dvaita Vedanta comparatively viewed.	18 lectures.	Do.	31st October 1922.	Every Tuesday and Thursday—holidays excepted—from 4-15 p.m.

The lectures will be open to students taking Mental and Moral Science or Sanskrit for the B.A. (Honours) and Pass Courses in any college affiliated to the University on the recommendation of the Principal of his college. No fee will be charged for attending the course of lectures, but a student shall not attend the course till he has paid the usual fees to his college for the terms.

The Principals of all colleges are requested to forward in *duplicate*, at least fourteen days before the commencement of the lectures, list of students taking the above courses recommended for admission to each of the lectures.

Persons other than those mentioned above may also, on the recommendation of the lecturer and at the discretion of the Syndicate, be admitted to the lectures.

(By order)

K. RAMUNNI MENON,
Acting Registrar.

Senate House, 3rd October 1922.

THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

THE LORD ELPHINSTONE PRIZE FOR 1923.

Subject for English essay.—One of the following :—

(1) Epochs of social and political upheaval and how they affect Literature, or
(2) Democracy—its theory and practice, or
(3) The East in English Literature.

Conditions.

1. The competition is open to students who were members of the fourth year Pass or fifth year Honours class at the end of the academic year 1922-23, and who are Hindus by race and religion.

2. The essay must be *neatly* and *legibly* written or typed on thick English foolscap and on one side of the paper only.

3. The writer is required to attach to his essay a declaration in the following terms :—

"I hereby declare upon my honour that, in writing this essay, I have not received assistance from any one nor have I referred to works other than those mentioned below."

4. The essay must reach the Principal on or *before* the 1st July 1924.

The Presidency College, Madras,
11th September 1922.

W. E. SMITH,
Acting Principal.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER ELEMENTARY TRAINING SCHOOL, COIMBATORE.

Managers or heads of institutions or officers under whom the ex-student whose particulars are given below is serving are requested to be so good as to intimate the fact to the Headmaster, Government Higher Elementary Training School, Coimbatore :—

Name of student.	Caste.	Date of birth.	Grade in which trained.	Period of training.	School from which he came for training.	School in which he last served.	Service yet to be completed.	Amount of stipend to be recovered.
(1) K. Angamuthu Pandaram.	H	12th June 1895.	Elementary Lower Grade.	From 2nd July 1917 to 31st August 1917.	Aided Elementary School, Puttamanaickenpalayam.	Did not complete the training course.		Rs. A. P. 16 11 7

H = Hindu.

Coimbatore, 30th September 1922.

H. CHAMPION,
Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore and The Nilgiris.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

With reference to Government Scholarship notification of 1922-23, the Acting Inspector of Schools, Tanjore district, is pleased to sanction of a scholarship of Re 2 per mensem to each of the undermentioned pupils of the sixth standard tenable for one year with effect from 1st July 1922 :—

Name of pupil.	Institution in which tenable.
(1) V. Govindaswami	R.L.M. First-grade Elementary School, Perayar.
(2) Dharmalingam	Board Elementary School, Puthettrom.

2. The above scholarships are debitable to the head 31 Education—E. General—Scholarships—Non-European Schools—Transferred—In Elementary Schools for Boys—Special for Adi-Dravidas.

3. The scholarships are payable monthly and in advance.

With reference to Government Scholarship notification of 1922-23, the Acting Inspector of Schools, Tanjore district, is pleased to sanction of a scholarship of Rs. 2 per mensem to each of the undermentioned pupils of the sixth standard tenable for one year with effect from 1st July 1922 :—

Name of pupil.	Institution in which tenable.
(1) Chandrasekara Rau	Model School, Government Training School, Tanjore.
(2) Govindarajulu, M.	A. V. Elementary School, Kumbakonam.

2. The above scholarships are debitable to the head 31. Education—E. General—Scholarships—Non-Europeans—Transferred—In Elementary Schools for Boys.

3. The scholarships are payable monthly and in advance.

Tanjore, 25th September 1922.

P. RAGHAVA ACHARYA,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Tanjore District.

R.C. BOARDING AND TRAINING INSTITUTION, TRICHINOPOLY.

Two students of the following description, who were undergoing training in the R.C. Boarding and Training Institution, Trichinopoly, have absented themselves from the school from 7th July 1922, and their present whereabouts are reported to be unknown.

It is requested that anyone who happens to know their whereabouts will kindly communicate the same to this office for proceeding against them to recover the stipends drawn by them

I—Name, D. Maria Antony; identification marks, (1) a mole on the right upper arm 1½ inches above arm pit, (2) a mole in the middle of the chest, and (3) a mole in the left arm 4 inches far from the wrist; name of parent, Dharmahanna Nadar; occupation of parent, farmer; native town or village, Thultumpatti, Tinnevelly district; age while under training, 23-13 years; years of training, 1921-21; grade for which trained, Elementary Higher; amount of stipends received during training, Rs. 22-15-3 drawn till the end of February only

II—Name, S. Cruz; identification marks, (1) a scar on the forehead two inches above the right eye-brow, (2) a mole on the right side of the neck, and (3) two scars on the right knee; name of parent, Saraiyappa Nadar; occupation of parent, farmer; native town or village, Kanathapillaiyar, Tinnevelly district; age while under training, 23-24 years; years of training, 1921-22; grade for which trained, Elementary Higher; amount of stipends received during training, Rs. 22-15-0 drawn till the end of February only.

Trichinopoly,
27th September 1922.

T. K. VENKATARAMAN,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Trichinopoly and Salem Districts.

ERRATUM.

In the list of candidates declared to have passed the High School and Scholarship Examination published in Supplement to Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th April 1922—

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE.

SECOND CLASS.

Rank.	Register number.	Age on 31st December 1921	Name of candidate.	School from which the candidate applied for the examination.	Subjects in which the candidate gained distinction.
For—					
18	395	Y. M. D. 16 9 25	*Lilian Frances Fonseca* ..	Bishop Cotton Girls High School, Bangalore.	Hygiene.
Read—					
16	393	16 9 28	*Lilian Frances Fonseca* ..	Bishop Cotton Girls High School, Bangalore.	Domestic Economy.

Madras, 22nd September 1922.

H. W. CALLAGHAN,
Acting Inspector of European Schools.

MADRAS STUDENTS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

President: The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras (ex-officio).

Vice-President: The Director of Public Instruction (ex-officio).

Members:

The Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad (ex officio).
The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore (ex-officio).
The Principal, College of Engineering, Madras (ex-officio)
The Principal, Medical College, Madras (ex-officio).
The Director of Industries (ex-officio).
Raja Vasudeva Raja, C.I.E., Valia Nambidi of Kottayam.
Mr. F. S. Davis, B.A., Director of Public Instruction, Cochin.
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Ramanni Menon Avargal, B.A., Professor of Zoology, Presidency College, Madras.
Sayid Ross Masud, Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad.
The Rev. W. M. Zumbro, D.D., Principal, American Mission College, Madura.
The Rev. Allen Gardiner, M.A., Principal, S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
Mr. H. Young Hosker, M.A., Headmaster, Bishop Corrie's High School, Madras.
Mr. Krishnan Pandalai, M.R.A., Bar.-at-Law, Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras.
M.R.Ry. D. Appa Rao Pantulu Garu, Bar.-at-Law.
Mr. L. C. Hodgson, Director of Public Instruction, Travancore.
The Rev. W. Morton, M.A., D.D., Madura Christian College.
M.R.Ry. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., B.L., C.I.E.
Miss de la Hey, Principal, Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras.
Mir Zyn-ul-din, Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras.
Captain A. Guthrie, M.C.S., Leather Expert.
Dr. John Mathai, B.A., B.Sc., D.Sc. (London), B. Litt. (Oxon).
Mr. V. R. Raman Menon, B.A., Bar.-at-Law, Acting Inspector of Schools.
Mr. C. V. Krishnaswami Chetti, Electrical Engineer, Electrical Department, Madras Corporation.
Dr. Subbarayan.
Mr. S. G. Sengodayan, I.C.S.

Secretary: Mr. A. Davies, M.B., Bar.-at-Law, Principal, Law College, Madras.

The main functions of the Committee are—

(1) To furnish information and advice to Indians who contemplate going to England.

(2) To circulate in India to colleges and other institutions the Educational, Financial and Social information, collected by the Bureau in London.

(3) To communicate with the Central Bureau on behalf of students before they start, or on behalf of their parents when they are in England.

Students of the Madras Presidency and of Native States whose colleges are affiliated to the Madras University, who contemplate going to England, and the relatives and friends of those who are going or are already gone, are invited to correspond with Mr. Arthur Davies, Secretary to the Madras Committee, at the Law College, Madras, from whom all necessary information can be obtained.

Letters from Madras students to the Educational Adviser in London or to other Educational authorities in Great Britain are forwarded to the Madras Secretary for disposal and much delay will therefore be saved by *direct* correspondence with the latter.

There is a library attached to the Secretary's office at the Law College consisting of the prospectuses, syllabuses and calendars of the various educational institutions and universities in Great Britain and students and other enquirers will be allowed the use of the library on all week days except Saturdays and holidays between 12 noon and 5 p.m.

A. DAVIES,
Secretary.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The service books and record of service of the following are lying in the office of the Assistant Inspector, Ganjam, at Berhampur. They will be destroyed if unclaimed by the end of the calendar year :—

(1) Vadlamani Padmanabham.
(2) M. Venkateswarulu.
(3) Vunkili Venkanna.
(4) Somayajula Venkata Jagayya Pantulu (service book only).

P. F. FYSON,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Ganjam and Vizagapatam Districts.

Bobbili, 5th September 1922.

The Director of Public Instruction has been pleased to cancel with effect from 1st June 1922 his orders suspending the teachers' certificates of T. S. Kalathu Ayyar, R. Chandrasekara Ayyar, and K. A. Subbayya Ayyar published on page 946 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th November 1921.

Camp, Alwartirunagari,
13th September 1922.

K. NATESA AYYAR,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Tinnevelly Circle.

Notice is hereby given that the service book of Gantipeddi Subbamma, late acting teacher, Government Girls School, Jaggayyapeta, and the record of service of Sambhatla Venkata Ramayya, late headmaster, Government Hindu Girls' School, Ellore, are lying in this office for a long time. If no claim is made by the legal heirs or parties concerned within a month from the date of publication of this notification the said documents will be destroyed.

Camp, Pamarru,
27th September 1922

E. A. LAZARUS,
Sub-Asst. Inspectress of Schools, Kistna Girls Range.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

The Officer in charge of this school is the "Superintendent" and not the "Headmistress". All communications should, hereafter, be addressed to the "Superintendent".

Govt. Hebart Secondary and Training School,
Nuzvid, 20th September 1922.

T. LAZARUS,
Superintendent.

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained women graduates for the following acting vacancy to be temporarily filled on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem :—

Assistant Professor, Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras.

The following particulars should be furnished :—

(1) Age, (2) caste, (3) vernacular, (4) qualifications—general and professional, and (5) district to which the applicant belongs.

Copies of certificates should accompany the applications.

Queen Mary's College for Women, Mylapore, Madras,
12th September 1922.

A. SERGEANT,
Acting Principal.

TELUGU SHORTHAND MANUAL.

Copies of this publication by M. Srinivasa Rao, which has been recommended for the use of candidates taking vernacular shorthand as an optional subject, are available for sale at the Government Press, Mount Road Branch, Madras, at Rs. 3-8-0 a copy.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

TEACHERS' COLLEGE BULLETIN No. 16—REPORT OF THE SIXTH SIMON TEST, 1922. Royal 8vo. As. 10 (1 s. 6 p.).

KUMBAKONAM COLLEGE CALENDAR, 1922-23. As. 12 (2 *as.*).

COMMISSIONER FOR GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS' CALENDAR, 1922-23. Royal 8vo. Re. 1-4 (4 *as.*).

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE NOTIFICATION AND EXAMINATION RULES, 1922-23. Royal 8vo. As. 3-6 (7 *as.*).

SPECIAL TEST NOTIFICATION. Revised up to 31st March 1922. Royal 8vo. As. 1-6 (3 p.).

PUBLIC SERVICE NOTIFICATION. Revised up to 31st March 1922. Royal 8vo. As. 2 (1 a.).

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATION NOTIFICATION AND RULES, 1922. Royal 8vo. As. 1-6 (3 p.).

TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIDAPET, BULLETIN No. 18—NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND HANDICRAFTS, 1922. Royal 8vo. As. 4 (1 a.).

MADRAS MUHAMMADAN COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1922-23. As. 12 (1 a.).

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 40] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 3, 1922. [Price, 6 *pies.*

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS, APRIL 1922.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS held in April 1922 in the subjects under which their names appear :—

[A notice will be found published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, stating when and to whom application should be made for certificates.]

[N.B.—*Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer papers will not be attended to.*]

PRACTICAL TELEGRAPHY (ELEMENTARY GRADE)

Second Class.

Register number	Name of candidate.	Place of examination.
520	Nambiammatta Madhava Rao	Ellore
3235	V. Swaminatha Ayyar	Cuddalore.
3280	A. A. Raj	Do.
4391	A. Joseph	Trichinopoly.
4646	S. Sesaimarimuthu	Do.

PRACTICAL TELEGRAPHY (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

No candidate has passed.

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Govt Examinations,
Madras, 28th September 1922.

D. A. HOBDAY,
Secretary.

MADRAS : PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Reg. No. 1—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 40.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 3, 1922. [Price, 6 annas.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE, ETC.

Judicial.

No. 113. *Transfer.*—The following transfer of a District Munsif has been ordered by the High Court.—

M.R.Ry. Pallavaram Govinda Rama Ayyar Avargal, from Erode to Coimbatore (Principal). To join expeditiously on relief.

No. 114. *Appointment and Posting.*—M.R.Ry. Talakotti Madathil Unniraisha Nedungadi Avargal, B.A., B.L., First-grade Pleader, Calicut, is appointed to act as District Munsif and is posted to Erode. To join forthwith.

High Court, Madras,
28th September 1922.

F. G. BUTLER,
Registrar.

Forest.

Leave.—Mr. E. M. Crothers, District Forest Officer, West Kurnool, is granted leave on average pay for one month from 3rd January 1923 with permission to prefix the Christmas holidays to it, provided the conditions of article 220, Civil Service Regulations, are fulfilled.

Madras, 25th September 1922.
H-1

H. TIBEMAN,
Acting Chief Conservator of Forests.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib V. V. Suryanarayana Sarma, Assistant Engineer, is posted for charge of the Chicacole subdivision of the Ganjam division and is permitted under rule 72 of the Fundamental Rules to return to duty cancelling a portion of his leave.

A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Waltair, 27th September 1922.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Cancellation of Leave.—The leave granted to Inspector, Mr. C. Spitteler, and published on page 1782 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th September 1922, is cancelled.

O. H. MASTERMAN,
Deputy Commissioner, Northern Division.

Vizagapatam, 24th September 1922.

MEDICAL.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. N. Mangesh Rao Avargal, M.B.C.M., Civil Assistant Surgeon, Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Kanara, is granted leave on average pay for three weeks from 4th August 1922 under the Fundamental Rules.

Madras, 23rd September 1922.

Posting.—In supersession of this office order R. No. 3474-E., dated 23rd September 1922, M.R.Ry. D. Kanakasabhesan Avargal, L.M.S., Civil Assistant Surgeon, on termination of the special duty at the Central Jail, Coimbatore, is posted to the Medical College, Madras, *vice* M.R.Ry N. S. Ramaswami Avargal, M.B.C.M., Civil Assistant Surgeon, applied for leave.

Madras, 25th September 1922.

Posting.—In modification of previous orders, M.R.Ry. B. Srinivasa Acharya Avargal, B.A., L.M.S., temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon, on relief at Local Fund Hospital, Tindivanam, to act as Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Bellary, *vice* M.R.Ry. T. S. Ramakrishna Ayyar Avargal, L.M.S., Civil Assistant Surgeon, on leave.

Services placed.—In modification of previous orders, M.R.Ry. K. E. Pathan Avargal, L.M.S., Civil Assistant Surgeon, on return from leave, is placed at the disposal of the Chairman, Municipal Council, Bimlipatam, *vice* M.R.Ry. E. A. Varada Ayyar Avargal, L.M.S., Civil Assistant Surgeon, applied for leave.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. S. Muthukumaraswami Pillai Avargal, B.A., M.B.B.S., temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days from 10th August 1922, prior to termination of his services.

(By order)

W. C. GRAY, Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

Madras, 28th September 1922.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC ROOM, OPEN 11 A.M. TO 4 P.M.; SATURDAYS, 11 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

All communications relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) must be made in English and addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed and a full address given in all communications.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Patent Office Handbook (price one rupee) which contains the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Amendment) Act, 1920 and the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Amendment Act, 1920, together with current regulations and instructions. *These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.*

3. *Advice.*—The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs or on their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular Agent or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Models are not required unless specially asked for. Drawings must be on tracing cloth and the Rules and Instructions for the preparation of drawings as given in the Handbook should be strictly followed. A provisional patent cannot be secured under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

4. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British

possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. For information regarding patents in countries other than India applications should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

5. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission for which due allowance should be made. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

6. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of law in British India for their registration. Neither does this Act deal with *pictures, photographs, etc.*, for which copyright is obtainable under the Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

7. *Printed specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 3 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

Ahmedabad—R C Technical Institute.
Allahabad—Public Library.
Bangalore—Indian Institute of Science.
Baroda—Department of Commerce and Industries.
Bombay—Record Office.
" Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
" The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
Calcutta—Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
" Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur.
Cawnpore—Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
Chinsurah—Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
Chittagong—Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
Dacca—Office of the District Board, Dacca.
Delhi—Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
Hyderabad—Revenue Department of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government.
Jalpaiguri—Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
Karachi—Office of City Deputy Collector.
Lahore—Punjab Public Library.
London—The Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.
Madras—Record Office, Egmore.
" College of Engineering.
Mysore—Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
Nagpur—Victoria Technical Institute.
Patna—Secretariat Library, Government of Bihar and Orissa.
Poona—College of Engineering.
Ranchi—Office of the Director of Industries Bihar and Orissa.
Rangoon—Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
Roorkee—Thomason College.
Sholapur—Office of the Collector.
Washington (U.S.A.)—The Patent Office.

8. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as laid under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore. Specifications and other publications of the United Kingdom Patent Office can also be seen in the Patent Office, Calcutta, in the Record Office, Bombay, and in the Connemara Library, Madras.

9. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

	Price. Rs.	a.
(*a*) Patent Office Handbook (Acts, Rules and instructions)	1	0
(*b*) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911	0	10
(*c*) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi) .. each	0	2
(*d*) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912	0	2
(*e*) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*) ..	0	1
Annual subscription with postage	3	0
(*f*) Inventions (consolidated subject-matter index 1900—1903 and chronological lists, 1850—1904)	2	0
(*g*) Inventions (consolidated subject-matter index 1900—1911 and chronological lists, 1905—1911)	3	0
(*h*) Patent Office Journals (issued quarterly) .. .. .. each	0	2
(*i*) Patent Office Journals, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 .. .. "	1	0
(*j*) Printed specifications of inventions since 1912 .. .. .. "	0	3

V. LOUGH,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

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J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS, CALCUTTA.

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Syed Zia ul-Haq Husaini, c/o Muhammad Ghouse Sahib, Putty shop-holder, Broad way Road.

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Kumbakonam.—A. M. Satakopa Ramanujacharyya, Vidwan (Madras University), Lecturer in Tamil, Government College.

Calcutta, the 18th July 1922.

C. L. PEART, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

NOTIFICATIONS.

It is notified that Savings Bank Account No. 38632, dated 15th August 1921, for Rs. 13 pledged by Muhammad Sultan Sahib, contractor, Coimbatore, is lying in this office unclaimed by the said person. If this is not taken delivery of within three months from date of notification, the amount will be credited to Government.

Palghat, 22nd September 1922.

F. D. ARDAGH,
District Forest Officer.

The registration of the Calicut Co-operative Trading Union, Limited, No. 4035 in the Calicut taluk of the Malabar district which was cancelled in the office R.O. No. 2894 of 1922, dated 25th May 1922, published at page 1144 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th June 1922, has been restored by Government in their order Mis. No. 1253, Development, dated 15th September 1922.

Madras, 26th September 1922.

J. GRAY,
Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that treasure consisting of silver coins of the value of Rs. 65 as detailed below was found in December 1921 by a girl of 10 years named Gore, daughter of Sannadhora Pradhani, while digging for clay in the vacant house-site of her father at Malkanagiri in the Malkanagiri taluk of the Vizagapatam district:—

	Value.
	Rs.
Sixty-five silver coins with Urdu inscriptions weighing 45 tolas	65

2. All persons claiming the treasure or any portion thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Agency Commissioner, Waltair, at his office in Waltair on 25th February 1923 in view to the matter being inquired into and disposed of according to law.

Agency Commissioner's Office,
3rd August 1922.

O. B. COTTERELL,
Agency Commissioner.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that treasure noted below was found by (1) Pollem Subbadu, (2) Tadanki Nagadu, (3) Andugara Lakshmayya, (4) Tirumala Venkataswami, (5) Korada Venkadu, (6) Addanki Anjayya, (7) Potla Peddadu and (8) Katta Gangadu, while digging pata earth on dry field S No. 127 of Rachapalnam belonging to one Kamireni Subbayya of Vakadapalnam of Kaikalur taluk :—

Number and description	Value.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Forty-three gold coins bearing Deva Nagari letters, each weighing about 10½ chinnams at Rs. 6-8-0 per coin.	278	8	0
One Pradhanapu Vungaram weighing 24½ chinnams at As. 10 per chinnam.	15	0	0
One Pradhanapu Vungaram weighing 15½ chinnams at As. 10"8 chinnam..	10	8	0
One nose or ear screw weighing 4½ chinnam s at As. 10 a chinnam ..	2	6	2
One gold round piece weighing 4½ chinnams at As. 10 per chinnam ..	3	9	2
Total ..	310	8	0

2 All persons claiming the said treasure are hereby required to appear in person or by agent before the Collector at Kistna at his office in Chilakalapadi at 11 a.m. on the 13th November 1922, when the matter will be enquired into and determined according to law.

Kistna Collector's Office,
31st May 1922.

H. H. F. M. TYLER,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that on the 13th August 1922, a treasure consisting of eleven ancient gold coins valued at Rs. 80 approximately, were found in the backyard wall of the house belonging to Kandaswami Mudali and Subhapathi Madali in Keelnallur village, Vellore taluk, North Arcot district.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent, before the Collector of North Arcot at his office at Vellore on the 12th day of February 1923 for the purpose of enquiry and determination.

North Arcot Collector's Office, Vellore,
12th September 1922

T. H. HILL,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that on the 15th May 1922 a treasure consisting of two bronze idols valued at Rs. 15 approximately was discovered by Pusala Kone in a field in Valasapatti village, Tirupputtur taluk.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Ramnad at his office at Madura on Monday, the 11th December 1922, in order to have the matter inquired into and determined according to law.

Ramnad Collector's Office, Madura,
30th July 1922.

A. G. LEACH,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 (India) that on or about 11th May 1922 the undermentioned treasure was found mixed up with earth on the top of a hill in S.F. No. 314 Perambalur of Sanjeri village, Perambalur taluk :—

Nature of the treasure.	Weight.	Approximate value
		Rs. A. P.
Gold ingot	2 4/5 tolas.	24 0 0

2. All persons claiming the above treasure are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at his office on 20th November 1922 for the purpose of inquiry and determination.

Trichinopoly Collector's Office.
4th July 1922.

P. MACQUEEN,
Collector.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Districts of the Madras Presidency during the month of July 1923.

Population according to Census of 1921.	Districts.	Population for which returns were received.	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans.	Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Other Classes.	BIRTHS. Total. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Europeans.	Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Other Classes.	DEATHS. Total. M.	F.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
* 1,633,560	Ganjam ..	1,633,560	..	..	6	4,760	18	11	2,253	2,013	4,796	..	..	..	3,509	20	6	1,872	1,339	3,211
* 2,231,871	Vizagapatam.	2,231,871	1	..	6	7,381	97	30	3,813	3,673	7,486	..	..	..	3,334	16	10	1,804	1,312	3,116
* 1,470,865	Godavari ..	1,470,865	0	0	16	3,658	49	..	1,914	1,808	3,722	..	..	..	3,327	14	..	974	919	1,893
1,496,358	Kistna ..	612,166	..	..	2	385	1	1	344	346	695	..	..	..	1,110	7	1	523	95	618
2,133,314	Nellore ..	2,133,311	..	..	295	6,104	224	29	6,403	6,214	6,617	..	..	140	3,712	113	12	2,447	1,758	4,205
1,508,674	Guntur ..	1,508,674	..	..	882	6,800	548	71	2,800	2,303	4,803	..	..	216	2,484	206	18	1,501	1,417	2,918
1,945,918	Kellore ..	1,161,863	..	..	103	2,921	2 8	36	1,228	1,021	2,247	..	..	48	1,127	78	10	678	658	1,336
576,911	Madras ..	884,311	3	64	63	1,881	320	1	1,057	1,010	2,020	4	16	75	1,821	194	1	838	778	1,611
1,493,058	Chingleput ..	1,493,758	0	3	77	3,181	77	18	2,174	2,067	4,231	..	..	25	2,618	80	7	1,331	1,282	2,613
2,870,888	South Arcot.	2,326,041	0	..	147	5,174	148	38	2,782	2,688	5,446	1	..	28	2,583	61	6	1,308	1,326	2,634
2,318,851	Tricbinopoly.	1,802,838	..	0	292	4,876	203	42	2,859	2,834	5,693	1	..	149	3,664	103	15	1,981	1,816	3,797
2,384,248	Tanjore ..	2,321,286	..	0	180	4,270	216	6	2,390	2,276	4,666	..	..	120	3,282	107	4	1,610	1,660	3,270
2,092,329	Madura ..	2,087,863	..	4	207	4,529	217	61	2,511	2,506	5,017	..	..	98	2,838	116	39	1,432	1,438	2,870
1,782,187	Ramnad ..	1,721,787	..	..	161	3,528	869	36	2,012	1,986	3,998	..	..	204	1,906	187	15	1,116	1,158	2,274
1,901,398	Tinnevelly ..	1,901,398	..	..	201	6,603	330	6	3,702	3,651	7,353	..	..	224	2,810	161	2	1,175	1,122	2,297
921,682	Kurnool ..	914,583	..	..	66	1,866	226	12	863	880	1,743	..	..	74	1,859	262	14	1,101	1,018	2,119
882 9 8	Cuddapah ..	587,929	..	..	30	1,080	804	41	1 216	1,136	2,352	..	..	33	992	129	14	691	671	1,362
874 036	Bellary ..	871,088	..	..	7	1,841	301	18	1,013	995	2,008	1	..	6	1,098	180	41	1,358	1,188	2,511
961 917	Anantapur ..	855 917	..	..	16	2,350	260	21	1,208	1,047	2,255	..	..	6	1,380	95	13	781	713	1,494
2,964 646	North Arcot.	2,955,564	..	1	90	6,308	539	81	3 478	3,231	6,709	..	..	80	3,228	111	33	1,278	1,347	2,625
2,288,137	Chittoor ..	1,248,162	..	..	14	3,498	203	24	1,995	1,834	3,761	..	..	7	1,780	91	10	959	877	1,836
3,112,934	Salem ..	3,112,936	..	..	33	6,522	85	7	1,887	1,789	3,697	..	..	10	2,197	52	8	1,160	1,120	2,280
2,712,848	Coimbatore ..	2,318 848	..	2	57	5,448	105	52	2,789	2,677	5,466	..	..	24	2,136	81	16	1,661	1,580	3,241
297,610	The Nilgiris.	126,810	0	0	61	238	28	64	171	172	343	0	0	32	230	40	32	183	175	358
1,617 278	South Kanara.	1,247,365	..	..	340	2,350	431	33	2,778	2,152	4,351	..	3	185	2,160	180	21	1,189	1,277	2,466
3,104,189	Malabar ..	3,095,317	..	0	102	7,981	2,020	4	5,061	5,128	10,484	..	4	204	6,478	1,550	14	3,160	3,016	6,481
48,774,366	Total ..	45,038,975	5	11	3,171	99,030	9,067	767	67,061	54,963	112,249	9	27	1,786	59,709	3,669	419	36 041	30,057	67,098

* Including Inchbill Tracts.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS AND DEATHS registered in the DISTRICTS of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of July 1922—*contd.*

Population according to Census of 1921.	Districts.	Population for which returns were received.	DEATHS—*contd.*																								Still-birth or born dead		Deaths under one year.	
			CAUSES.																											
			Cholera.		Small-pox.		Plague.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Respiratory diseases.		Injuries.								Snake-bite.		Killed by wild beasts.		Suicides.	Deaths from child-birth	All other causes.					
															Suicides.		Wounds or Accidents.															
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
			31	32	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
21 826,462	Ganjam	1,215,642	101	89	21	38	..	..	948	913	85	74	49	37	1	..	8	8	4	4	7	8	..	..	..	..	170	188	40	41	374	332
* 2,231,874	Vizagapatam	2,231,874	26	28	23	18	..	..	1,661	1,582	62	55	29	38	10	9	6	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	101	143	8	8	490	444
* 1,470,863	Godavari	1,470,863	2	..	16	17	..	..	639	660	43	34	17	20	2	1	0	10	2	1	1	1	1	0	..	..	203	201	20	16	225	264
2,404,250	Agencies	212,185	0	..	1	..	..	..	78	69	7	5	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	27	32	3	..	15	11
2,193,814	Kistna	2,193,814	..	..	28	25	..	..	779	734	69	68	262	278	1	1	7	22	10	8	18	16	1	0	..	..	815	818	58	59	781	679
2,889,571	Guntur	1,889,878	5	10	9	7	1	1	181	607	56	64	309	83	0	0	7	3	4	1	3	0	0	0	..	..	517	511	16	12	552	538
1,885,629	Nellore	1,386,653	1	..	5	10	..	..	416	404	14	7	17	15	1	0	8	5	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	139	107	83	14	190	137
518,811	Madras	876,811	..	2	54	42	..	..	89	81	148	149	205	158	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	241	271	68	48	334	235
3,4 5,024	Chingleput	1,424,158	..	1	50	81	..	..	834	737	125	142	18	66	..	2	0	0	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	424	373	80	54	420	408
2,200,000	South Arcot	2,200,000	1	..	95	..	..	..	216	570	67	82	59	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	949	950	98	94	806	788
2,592,601	Trichinopoly	1,992,819	0	2	50	66	..	..	367	332	74	80	73	66	1	..	10	14	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	967	960	89	84	468	388
2,825,260	Tanjore	2,825,260	1	1	48	62	..	..	534	577	83	79	46	44	1	0	12	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,146	1,261	81	49	469	388
4,601,030	Madura	3,097,030	1	..	76	81	20	36	293	260	78	50	91	76	..	1	20	15	11	4	8	1	..	..	..	..	837	885	29	24	308	278
2,721,837	Ramnad	1,721,837	..	2	39	38	..	..	423	431	48	65	78	70	1	..	11	10	8	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	466	497	57	14	232	211
3 901,396	Tinnevelly	1,901,396	4	..	48	70	8	3	304	745	53	76	47	32	3	..	8	1	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	892	910	35	28	466	397
951,542	Kurnool	874,090	281	458	18	18	..	..	859	901	38	38	54	41	1	1	5	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	208	191	4	1	203	141
987,979	Cuddapah	987,979	11	4	19	33	..	..	847	828	25	16	43	33	0	1	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	189	186	4	1	110	63
874,035	Bellary	874,035	641	662	25	33	17	21	189	144	38	41	41	38	..	1	8	8	1	1	16	8	..	..	..	..	494	456	8	8	188	139
906,317	Anantapur	906,317	65	68	34	24	..	..	119	110	28	28	32	38	1	..	4	6	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	190	168	0	0	200	171
2,055,804	North Arcot	2,055,804	0	2	46	60	6	6	231	214	137	219	88	68	1	..	11	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	805	873	62	35	493	441
1,268,157	Chittoor	1,268,157	0	0	30	18	..	..	224	204	26	18	22	25	..	..	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	323	438	7	13	220	198
2,112,076	Salem	2,112,076	1	1	64	65	71	47	402	437	44	28	37	50	1	..	8	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	883	923	1	1	341	301
2,218,848	Coimbatore	2,212,848	91	84	62	51	18	16	182	218	216	225	117	98	0	0	2	0	1	..	3	0	..	..	..	..	958	935	4	3	487	442
124,518	The Nilgiris	125,518	..	..	0	0	2	..	41	51	23	28	23	24	2	..	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	51	1	0	0	0
1,247,848	South Kanara	1,247,848	3	1	18	15	..	..	607	617	164	160	86	68	0	1	18	11	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	178	208	22	22	399	304
3 196,783	Malabar	3,008,311	1	..	88	76	37	32	1,636	1,561	679	648	654	281	0	2	16	18	3	0	4	4	..	..	..	..	48	1,084	1,146	114	81	893	975
89,796,189	Total ..	41 000,975	1,282	1,130	972	1,005	336	189	11,836	11,143	2,828	2,638	2,092	2,719	43	38	179	174	81	48	81	48	6	6	197	10,422	10,170	866	612	9,189	8,650

* Including the Nil Grants.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency exclusive of Zamindari villages during the month of July 1922.

Population according to Census of 1921.	Districts.	Population for which returns were received.	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans.	Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Other Classes.	Total. M.	F.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1,442,918	Madura ..	1,442,918	1	6	169	3,690	192	85	2,924	2,857	4,091
470,397	Ramnad ..	470,397	..	..	34	1,117	23	33	613	559	2,132
1,913,303	Total ..	1,913,303	1	6	193	4,807	215	53	3,537	3,396	5,203

Population according to Census of 1921.—cont.	Districts.—cont.	Population for which returns were received—cont.	DEATHS. Class. Europeans.	Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Other Classes.	Total. M	F	Total.	Causes. Cholera. M.	F.	Small-pox. M.	F.	Plague. M.	F.	Fevers. M.	F.
1	2	3	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1,442,918	Madura ..	1,442,918	..	..	78	2,113	213	34	1,189	1,166	2,319	1	..	75	77	35	38	908	171
470,397	Ramnad ..	470,397	..	1	16	638	14	4	313	329	671	..	3	21	21	..	..	73	73
1,913,303	Total ..	1,913,303	..	1	93	2,751	227	38	1,502	1,495	2,993	1	3	96	101	35	38	377	250

Population according to Census of 1921.—cont.	Districts.—cont.	Population for which returns were received—cont.	DEATHS—cont. Causes—cont. Dysentery and diarrhœa. M	F.	Respiratory diseases. M.	F.	Injuries. Suicides. M.	F.	Wounds or Accidents. M.	F.	Snake-bite. M.	F.	Killed by wild beasts. M.	F.	Rabies. M.	F.	Deaths from child-birth. F.	All other causes. M.	F.	Still-Births or born dead. M.	F.	Deaths under one year. M.	F.
			30	31	32	28	24	25	35	27	25	23	40	41	43	43	44	45	45	47	43	43	40
1,442,918	Madura ..	1,442,918	30	31	30	40	..	1	18	13	9	3	3	..	..	..	7	713	744	33	33	313	313
470,397	Ramnad ..	470,397	13	23	15	13	..	..	7	5	1	2	1	..	..	..	5	205	287	23	7	64	66
1,913,303	Total ..	1,913,303	53	79	70	56	..	1	23	18	13	6	4	..	..	..	9	917	931	49	30	307	273

Madras, 1st September 1922.

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Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the month of July 1922

Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1921.	Births									Deaths								
			Class.						Total.			Class.						Total.		
			Europeans.	Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Europeans.	Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Anjan	Berhampur	33,731	..	..	3	64	3	10	43	28	71	..	..	..	21	3	7	10	11	21
	Parlakimedi	30,718	..	..	1	53	1	..	34	21	55	..	..	..	26	..	..	15	15	30
	Chicacole	18,298	..	..	..	47	..	..	27	20	47	..	..	..	20	..	..	7	13	20
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	64,713	1	1	11	186	5	..	67	84	151	..	..	..	102	2	..	58	46	104
	Vizianagram	59,390	..	1	8	118	12	..	59	80	139	..	..	..	87	..	..	38	49	87
	Anakapalle	30,388	..	..	..	72	..	..	34	38	72	..	..	..	30	..	..	13	17	30
	Bimlipatam	7,426	..	..	..	33	1	..	15	18	34	..	..	..	17	..	..	8	10	18
Godavari	Rajahmundry	63,761	3	..	3	163	7	..	88	84	172	..	..	1	118	2	..	57	58	115
	Coconada	52,848	..	..	3	126	16	..	61	78	139	..	..	..	115	1	..	53	64	117
	Peddapuram	14,630	..	..	..	26	3	..	14	14	28	..	..	..	16	..	..	4	13	17
Kistna	Ellore	44,854	..	..	2	77	17	..	48	48	96	..	..	..	57	7	..	35	28	63
	Bezwada	44,159	..	..	3	181	11	..	76	76	150	..	..	16	101	12	..	54	59	113
	Masulipatam	42,940	..	..	4	114	16	..	70	58	128	..	..	..	92	8	..	50	50	100
	Tenkasi	14,631	..	..	2	32	..	..	22	12	34	..	..	..	97	..	..	37	13	50
Guntur	Guntur	85,184	..	..	14	194	66	..	113	161	274	..	..	..	99	14	..	81	84	165
	Tenali	22,730	..	..	2	46	5	..	31	22	53	..	..	1	81	8	..	32	19	51
	Chirala	17,218	..	..	1	23	1	..	14	9	24	..	..	..	18	..	..	10	8	18
	Ongole	16,276	..	..	6	30	4	3	23	18	43	..	..	1	23	1	1	13	13	26
	Narasaraopet	13,893	..	..	6	76	16	..	36	37	73	..	..	..	18	7	1	11	6	17
Nellore	Nellore	37,363	..	..	3	48	27	..	46	40	86	..	..	..	40	16	..	26	30	56
Madras	Madras	526,911	8	31	91	1,041	230	1	1,007	1,079	2,086	4	18	79	1,031	194	1	939	728	1,667
Chingleput	Conjeeveram	31,876	..	..	..	178	3	..	81	99	180	..	..	..	103	2	..	51	54	105
	Sadrapet	27,404	..	..	..	65	..	..	37	28	65	..	..	..	68	4	..	18	23	41
	Chingleput	11,783	..	1	..	53	1	..	28	29	57	..	..	..	29	1	..	10	9	19
	Cuddalore	40,627	1	4	..	202	7	..	102	118	214	..	..	1	167	7	..	81	89	170
South Arcot	Chidambaram	12,601	..	..	..	42	2	..	20	26	46	..	..	..	42	..	..	22	21	43
	Villupuram	17,423	..	..	..	53	..	..	30	19	57	..	..	..	20	..	..	8	18	26
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	120,429	..	..	21	276	67	22	224	210	437	..	..	21	346	36	12	141	234	375
	Srirangam	23,152	..	..	..	47	..	..	29	18	47	..	..	..	46	..	..	18	28	46
	Karur	18,268	..	..	..	42	..	..	19	24	43	..	..	..	32	..	..	18	14	32
Tanjore	Kumbakonam	50,701	..	4	..	126	8	..	74	53	127	..	..	..	104	8	..	61	51	112
	Tanjore	52,910	..	14	..	168	4	..	84	88	172	..	..	29	138	4	..	75	76	149
	Negapatam	54,016	..	10	..	82	21	..	68	55	127	..	..	16	81	16	..	53	61	119
	Mayavaram	28,017	..	1	..	69	1	..	38	33	71	..	..	4	35	..	..	22	18	40
	Tiruvalur	26,124	..	..	..	37	3	..	15	18	33	..	..	..	18	..	..	9	14	23
	Nannargudi	21,838	..	1	..	44	1	..	34	22	56	..	..	..	55	1	..	24	33	57
Madura	Madura	120,826	..	18	..	412	27	..	241	217	458	..	..	3	276	19	..	140	156	296
	Dindigul	30,922	..	24	..	71	18	..	36	37	73	..	..	11	19	11	..	20	41	61
	Sri rangakam	10,341	..	..	..	40	3	..	23	20	43	..	..	..	23	..	..	13	11	24
	Theni	17,101	..	..	..	67	8	..	29	26	55	..	..	..	21	4	..	13	12	25
	Periyakulam	16,670	..	..	..	62	7	..	42	34	76	..	..	10	110	17	..	64	73	137
	Kodaikanal	4,288	1	..	10	8	..	2	7	9	16	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	2

(Continued on next page.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of July 1922—*part*.

Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1921.	DEATHS—*contd*																															
			Causes of Deaths.																															
			Cholera.		Small-pox.		Plague.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Respiratory diseases.		Injuries.										Deaths from wild beasts and snakes.		All other causes.		Births not registered.		Deaths under one year.	
															Suicides.		Wounds or accidents.		Snakebite.		Killed by wild beasts.		Rabies										
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
			23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
Ganjam ..	Berhampur	30,731	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	4	..	..	4	6	3	6
	Parlakimedi	18,718	1	4	..	..	..	..	8	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	..	..	6	7	1	3
	Chicacole	19,280	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	5	7	1	3
Vizagapatam ..	Vizagapatam	61,715	..	1	..	..	..	..	18	13	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	16	..	..	10	11	4	6
	Vizianagram	29,990	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	11	..	..	8	11	4	6
	Anakapalle	20,580	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	3	4	1	2
Godavari ..	Bunlipatam	7,496	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	2	3	..	1
	Rajahmundry	53,791	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	11	4	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	42	..	..	6	8	4	6
	Cocanada	59,818	..	2	..	..	..	..	19	20	4	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	17	..	..	11	17	1	2
	Peddapuram	14,620	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	7	..	..	5	7	1	2
Kistna ..	Ellore	46,856	..	..	..	1	..	..	11	7	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	12	..	..	8	12	1	2
	Bezwada	11,143	..	..	..	1	..	..	11	7	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	10	..	..	7	10	1	2
	Masulipatam	48,940	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	42	..	..	24	16	2	3
	Palakole	14,630	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	2	2	..	1
Guntur ..	Guntur	48,184	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	33	..	..	15	12	2	3
	Tenali	23,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	6	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	3	4	1	1
	Chirala	18,833	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	3	3	..	1
	Ongole	14,479	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	2	2	..	1
Nellore ..	Narasaraopet	13,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	2	2	..	1
Madras ..	Nellore	55,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	29	..	..	8	8	2	3
	Madras	526,911	..	6	54	48	..	..	90	91	144	159	220	158	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	946	921	..	..	335	315	135	127
Chingleput ..	Conjeeveram	41,979	1	..	1	3	..	..	2	5	..	2	16	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	19	..	..	26	17	22	8
	Saidapet	97,604	8	7	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	3	1	1	1
	Chingleput	11,763	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	1	1	..	..
South Arcot ..	Cuddalore	50,527	1	4	..	4	..	..	3	3	10	7	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	13	..	..	4	1	1	1
	Chidambaram	22,581	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	8	..	..	7	7	2	2
	Villupuram	17,428	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	1	1	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly	139,423	20	14	..	..	..	..	11	14	16	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	39	..	..	14	14	3	3
	Srirangam	38,183	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	11	..	..	6	6	1	1
	Karur	18,749	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Kumbakonam	60,709	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	11	..	..	7	7	1	1
Tanjore ..	Tanjore	59,013	6	6	..	..	..	..	9	10	30	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	32	..	..	12	12	3	3
	Negapatam	34,042	11	9	..	..	..	..	7	11	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	24	..	..	13	11	3	3
	Mayavaram	23,817	6	2	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	20	..	..	11	11	2	3
	Tiruvalur	24,124	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	12	..	..	8	8	2	2
	Mannargudi	21,685	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	2	2	..	..
Madura ..	Madura	130,891	1	..	17	17	..	..	18	14	13	7	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	21	..	..	4	7	1	2
	Dindigul	29,923	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	27	..	..	18	16	3	3
	Periyakulam	16,479	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	11	..	..	3	3	..	1
	Koothanal	4,285	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Malabar ..	Calicut	76,417	1	..	..	..	36	31	3	7	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	37	..	..	2	2	..	..
	Tellicherry	29,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cochin	48,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ernakulam	46,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mattancherry	24,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Trichur	30,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ponnani	20,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Palghat	37,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kozhikode	78,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vadakara	20,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tanur	20,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kottakal	20,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mangalore	70,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kasaragod	20,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the month of July 1923—*cont.*

District.	Municipal towns.	Population according to the Census of 1921.	BIRTHS. Class: Europeans.	Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other Classes.	Total: M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class: Europeans.	Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other Classes.	Total: M.	F.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Tinnevelly	Srivilliputtur	31,705	...	...	...	21	...	...	10	11	21	...	...	...	10	...	...	5	5	10
	Virudupatti	21,821	...	...	2	50	...	...	27	25	52	...	...	1	10	2	...	8	5	13
	Sivakasi	14,417	...	...	...	20	...	...	11	9	20	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	3
	Tinnevelly	53,760	...	...	...	170	14	...	78	106	184	...	...	...	10	1	...	5	6	11
	Palamcottah	40,643	...	...	...	94	46	...	69	71	140	...	...	...	110	14	...	83	67	150
	Tuticorin	44,232	...	...	16	116	6	...	69	69	138	...	...	2	91	22	...	52	71	123
Kurnool	Kurnool	37,909	...	...	...	97	49	...	83	82	165	...	...	29	98	4	...	50	45	95
	Nandyal	18,124	...	...	...	39	14	...	27	26	53	...	...	1	49	44	...	42	47	89
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	30,617	...	...	...	17	20	1	17	21	38	...	...	3	10	10	3	21	17	38
	Proddatur	18,905	...	...	...	17	6	...	13	10	23	...	...	1	14	10	...	10	13	23
	Kadiri	10,842	...	...	...	17	2	...	17	2	19	...	...	...	10	...	...	8	10	18
Bellary	Adoni	30,438	...	...	...	84	52	...	66	64	134	...	...	4	55	32	...	53	48	101
	Hospet	16,337	...	...	...	46	11	...	31	30	61	...	...	...	26	8	3	30	11	41
Anantapur	Hindupur	12,426	...	...	...	40	13	3	31	31	62	...	...	...	40	10	...	37	20	57
	Anantapur	11,452	...	...	...	20	7	...	21	14	35	...	...	...	17	8	...	11	14	25
	Tadpatri	11,263	...	...	...	18	9	...	18	11	29	...	...	...	10	8	...	...	7	10
	Vallure	10,218	...	...	...	16	8	...	8	16	24	...	...	...	8	8	...	4	7	11
South Arcot	Cuddalore	30,903	...	...	...	183	82	...	93	78	171	...	...	...	55	28	...	24	46	70
	Tirukkoyilur	21,612	...	...	...	81	5	...	21	18	39	...	...	...	31	...	...	10	10	20
	Vriddhachalam	20,090	...	...	...	77	10	...	44	42	91	...	...	...	25	...	...	13	26	39
	Tirukkoyilur	16,275	...	...	...	61	35	...	60	36	96	...	...	...	31	14	...	15	10	25
	Villupuram	13,013	...	...	2	43	21	...	40	26	66	...	...	...	15	9	...	14	10	24
Chittoor	Chittoor	17,091	...	...	...	42	6	...	27	18	45	...	...	...	29	3	...	11	12	23
Salem	Tirupati	17,464	...	...	...	40	6	...	26	24	50	...	...	...	30	3	...	11	12	23
	Salem	92,204	...	...	...	28	3	...	19	12	31	...	...	...	42	1	...	25	20	45
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	48,780	...	...	...	187	11	...	91	89	180	...	...	3	170	10	...	108	70	178
	Erode	22,811	...	...	...	140	4	...	83	78	161	...	...	4	140	9	...	71	71	142
	Dharapuram	16,123	...	...	...	41	18	...	32	28	60	...	...	1	51	10	...	13	29	42
	Pollachi	13,874	...	...	...	37	18	...	30	33	63	...	...	...	24	8	...	18	20	38
	Tiruppur	18,451	...	...	...	68	6	...	30	37	67	...	...	...	20	3	...	10	15	25
	Udumalpet	10,230	...	...	...	31	2	...	14	19	33	...	...	...	20	3	...	10	15	25
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund	19,457	...	...	1	24	5	...	18	13	31	...	...	...	14	5	...	9	10	19
South Kanara	Coondapoor	12,315	...	...	2	97	10	22	64	45	109	...	...	30	18	9	27	83	33	116
	Mangalore	63,877	...	...	...	6	8	...	38	19	57	...	...	...	10	7	...	13	28	41
	Calicut	78,387	...	...	6	46	10	...	74	28	102	...	...	29	81	4	...	42	44	86
	Palghat	30,341	...	...	11	278	173	6	180	145	325	...	...	8	198	140	8	210	229	439
Malabar	Ponnani	30,647	...	...	3	153	89	...	74	81	155	...	...	2	142	37	...	88	93	181
	Tellicherry	27,706	...	...	30	79	48	...	88	49	137	...	...	4	87	33	...	33	44	77
	Cochin	27,570	...	...	9	60	44	...	60	53	97	...	...	5	69	37	...	19	36	74
		10,035	...	...	61	10	13	...	65	25	90	...	...	4	35	17	...	38	28	66
	Total	4,05,8,616	13	69	149	7,121	1,968	80	4,924	3,474	8,398	6	27	348	5,078	1,076	64	3,750	3,858	7,608

(Continued on next page.)

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the month of July 1923—*cont.*

District.	Municipal towns.	Population according to the Census of 1921.	DEATHS—*cont.* Cholera.		Small-pox.		Plague.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Causes. Respiratory diseases.		Injuries. Suicides.		Wounds by cut. and dends.		Snake-bite.		Killed by wild beasts.		Malice.		Deaths from child birth.		All other causes.		Still-birth or born dead.		Deaths under one year.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
			23	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Tanjore ..	Srividhyattur	31,193	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	14	4	3	4	3
	Virudupatti	21,121	..	..	15	20	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	14	..	..	2	3	2	3
	Sivakasi	16,817	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly ..	Tinnevelly	53,780	..	..	9	11	..	..	5	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	12	4	4	1	1	1	1
	Palamcottah	40,348	1	..	3	10	..	..	8	8	20	25	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	12	42	42	1	1	1	1
	Tuticorin	44,132	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	9	5	5	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	14	21	21	..	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	Kurnool	37,968	6	10	..	..	..	..	11	12	3	3	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	14	29	30	3	3	3	3
	Nandyal	30,124	2	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	15	15	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah	18,817	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	1	1	1	1	12	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	7	..	..	..	..
	Proddatur	26,806	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	1	1	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	7	7	..	..	..	..
Bellary ..	Bellary	36,868	14	10	..	..	..	..	2	3	4	4	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	7	7	..	..	..	..
	Adoni	40,232	11	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	21	21	..	..	..	..
Anantapur ..	Hospet	10,337	23	17	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	7	7	..	..	..	..
	Hindupur	14,486	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	13	13	1	1	..	..
	Goontapur	11,462	1	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	4	..	..	..	..
	Tadpatri	21,203	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	5	..	..	..	..
	Vellore	50,210	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	3	1	1	1	1	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	34	34	..	..	..	..
North Arcot.	Gudiyattam	22,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	7	..	..	..	..
	Tiruvannamalai ..	21,617	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	8	..	..	..	..
	Vaniyambadi	28,690	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	18	18	..	..	..	..
	Tirupattur	12,376	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	6	..	..	..	..
Chittoor ..	Walajapet	20,019	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	7	..	..	..	..
	Chittoor	13,941	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	7	7	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	Tirupati	17,434	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	..
	Salem	84,241	1	..	12	17	..	..	20	18	11	14	6	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	56	31	31	1	1	1	1
	Coimbatore	66,708	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	8	11	14	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	15	15	..	..	..	..
	Erode	32,931	..	..	4	1	..	..	2	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	11	11	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore ..	Dharapuram	16,124	..	..	1	1	..	..	5	5	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	8	..	..	..	..
	Pollachi	12,876	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
	Tiruppur	10,851	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	..
	Udumalpet	10,236	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund	19,447	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	16	..	..	..	..
South Kanara.	Coonoor	10,215	..	..	3	2	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	7	..	..	..	..
	Mangalore	63,827	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	16	..	..	..	..
	Calicut	88,536	..	..	3	6	9	7	69	59	45	50	7	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	105	1,208	1,215	221	150	183	136
Malabar ..	Palghat	65,187	..	..	3	3	..	..	19	20	16	18	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	18	18	..	..	..	..
	Cannanore	37,701	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	12	15	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	4	..	..	..	..
	Tellicherry	27,478	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Cochin	20,637	..	..	6	1	..	..	3	7	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	23	23	1	..	..	..
	Total ..	2,323,652	95	69	104	113	83	10	301	301	175	189	63	59	6	3	30	16	4	3	..	1	1	2	105	1,208	1,215	221	150	183	136

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the RURAL TOWNS of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of July 1923.

Districts.	Rural Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1921.	BIRTHS. Class.						BIRTHS. Total.			DEATHS. Class.						DEATHS. Total.		
			Europeans.	Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Other classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Europeans.	Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Other classes.	M	F	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	18	20	21
Vizagapatam	Bobbili	18,170	...	...	...	29	...	...	14	15	29	...	...	...	19	...	1	7	12	19
	Parvatipuram	15,506	...	...	...	12	...	...	4	8	12	...	...	...	20	...	...	11	9	20
	Salura	16,644	...	...	...	30	1	6	25	12	40	...	...	...	20	...	6	14	12	26
	Narasapatam	13,581	...	...	...	26	...	...	12	14	26	...	...	...	6	...	...	4	2	6
	Palkonda	11,273	...	...	...	47	...	...	12	15	27	...	...	...	15	...	...	7	8	15
	Tallarevukolli	16,441	...	...	...	35	2	...	22	15	37	...	...	...	19	...	...	10	9	19
	Pithapuram	16,760	...	...	...	40	2	...	26	16	42	...	...	...	11	...	...	8	6	14
Godavari	Samalkot	15,392	...	...	...	21	4	...	15	12	25	...	...	...	20	4	...	10	14	24
	Anaklapalle	13,818	...	...	...	26	...	...	17	9	26	...	...	...	12	...	...	4	8	12
	Mandapeta	10,281	...	...	...	46	...	...	43	15	58	...	...	...	16	...	...	10	5	15
	Peddapuram	10,429	...	...	...	40	6	...	30	25	49	...	...	...	60	1	...	7	8	15
	Narasapur	20,159	...	...	...	18	8	...	10	11	21	...	...	...	12	2	...	6	8	14
Kistna	Attili	11,375	...	...	...	34	...	...	15	18	31	...	...	...	34	...	...	17	17	34
	Gudivada	10,021	...	...	4	83	5	...	84	8	92	...	1	...	31	2	...	24	13	37
	Nuzvid	10,692	...	...	1	30	4	...	17	17	34	...	1	...	14	5	...	9	11	20
	Repalle*	11,747	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntur	Chilakaluripet	11,169	...	...	...	18	6	...	14	8	22	...	...	...	14	4	...	7	11	18
	Repalle	10,801	...	...	...	19	...	...	6	11	20	...	...	...	21	...	...	14	8	22
	Vetapalem	10,288	...	...	...	10	...	...	4	6	10	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	3	9
Nellore	Venkatagiri	14,288	...	...	...	47	...	...	18	29	47	...	...	...	14	1	...	10	18	28
	Sullurpet	24,236	...	...	1	49	...	...	27	22	49	...	...	...	31	3	...	21	17	38
Chingleput	Poonamallee (D/T)	17,148	...	...	...	65	6	...	47	29	76	...	1	...	30	1	...	24	17	41
	St. Thomas' Mount (C)	14,872	...	...	...	6	2	...	6	2	8	...	1	...	14	2	...	9	7	16
	Uttiramerur	10,538	...	...	...	28	...	...	20	20	40	...	...	...	23	...	...	12	11	23
	Perambur	20,203	...	...	...	60	...	...	18	18	36	...	...	...	28	...	...	17	9	26
	Tindivanam	10,157	...	...	...	45	...	...	18	10	28	...	...	...	17	...	...	15	4	19
South Arcot	Porto Nove	12,940	...	...	...	8	4	...	7	5	12	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	1	3
	Nellikuppam	12,512	...	...	...	50	2	...	13	30	43	...	...	...	47	1	...	24	30	54
	Tirukkoyilur	10,158	...	...	1	18	3	...	10	8	18	...	...	...	7	1	...	6	2	8
Trichinopoly	Lalgudi	14,453	...	...	2	28	4	...	27	18	38	...	...	1	28	...	...	10	12	22
	Turaiyur	13,540	...	...	...	48	...	...	23	11	34	...	...	...	6	...	...	4	3	7
	Vadamavandiyam	14,470	...	...	...	33	4	...	21	16	37	...	...	...	28	8	...	18	14	32
Tanjore	Sirkali	12,300	...	...	1	25	...	...	10	16	26	...	...	...	22	...	...	14	10	24
	Tirutturaipundi	11,920	...	...	...	18	3	...	17	4	21	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	3	6
	Tiruvadamarudur	11,611	...	...	1	60	1	...	24	19	43	...	...	...	33	...	...	16	17	33
	Adirampatnam	10,974	...	...	...	8	18	...	20	6	26	...	...	...	6	16	...	12	10	22
Madura	Kambam	16,491	...	...	1	24	...	...	18	18	36	...	...	...	6	...	...	4	3	7
	Chinnamanur	11,893	...	...	1	11	...	...	6	7	13	...	...	...	6	1	...	4	3	7
	Tirumangalam	10,175	...	...	...	20	6	...	13	16	29	...	...	...	12	...	...	10	6	16
	Rajapalaiyam	10,181	...	...	...	18	...	...	11	8	19	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	2
Ramnad	Aruppukottai	31,379	...	...	2	83	...	...	47	38	85	...	...	...	46	1	...	10	17	27
	Paramagudi	10,537	...	...	...	68	6	...	33	27	60	...	...	...	14	6	...	14	23	37
	Devakottai	19,103	...	...	...	36	...	...	21	13	34	...	...	...	26	1	...	21	8	29
	Kandanur	10,018	...	...	...	29	...	...	14	15	29	...	...	...	10	...	...	8	10	18
	Karaikudi	10,050	...	...	...	21	...	...	10	15	25	...	...	...	24	1	...	16	9	25

* Returns not received.

(Continued on next page.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the RURAL TOWNS of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of July 1922—*contd.*

District.	Rural Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1921.	DEATHS—*contd.* Causes of Death.																													
			Cholera.		Smallpox.		Plague.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Respiratory diseases.		Injuries. Suicides.		Wounds or injuries by animals.		Snakebite.		Killed by wild beasts.		Rabies.		Deaths from child birth.		All other causes.		Stillbirths or born dead.		Deaths under one year.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
			22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44		45	46	47	48	49	50
Vizagapatam	Bobbili	10,170	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Parvatipuram	10,604	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Salura	16,464	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Narasapatam	11,531	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pakoota	21,273	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Yellamanchili	20,441	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Godavari	Pithapuram	15,763	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Samalkot	15,338	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Amalapuram	14,814	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mandapeta	10,251	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna	Pamidimukkala	13,470	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nuzvid	13,169	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Avanigadda	11,373	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	7	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gudivada	20,621	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nuzvid	12,953	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Guntur	Bapatla*	12,727	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chilakaluripet	11,160	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	3	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repalle	16,531	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	Vetapalem	10,244	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Venkatagiri	14,279	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	Sembur	28,221	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Poonamallee (C.T.)	27,546	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	St. Thomas' Mount (C)	24,072	..	..	8	..	..	..	16	16	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gummidipundi	10,538	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	Panruti	14,388	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tindivanam	14,177	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Porto Nove	13,940	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nellikuppam	18,510	..	..	8	11	..	..	3	5	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	Turaiyur	10,104	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lalgudi	18,643	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Turaiyur	18,640	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vaduvanniyam	14,476	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	Shiyali	12,340	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tranquebar	11,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tiruvadamarutur	13,811	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura	Alanganatham	10,974	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kumbum	10,481	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chinnamanur	11,814	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tirumangalam	10,175	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rajapalaiyam	83,104	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramnad	Aruppukottai	21,613	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Paramagudi	18,137	..	..	2	1	..	..	12	5	..	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Devakottai	16,182	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kadaladi	16,518	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Karaikudi	15,366	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..

* Return not received.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the RURAL TOWNS of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of July 1923—*contd.*

District.	Rural Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1921.	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans.	Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other classes.	BIRTHS. Total. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Europeans.	Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other classes.	DEATHS. Total. M.	F.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Ramnad—	Ramnad	20,451	..	..	..	46	11	..	26	31	57	..	..	..	30	5	..	19	20	39
cont.	Sattur	11,784	..	..	..	34	8	..	22	20	42	..	..	..	22	4	..	13	16	29
	Ilaiyangudi ..	13,147	..	..	..	1	4	..	3	6	9	..	..	..	5	6	..	5	6	11
	Tenkasi	20,071	..	..	1	60	37	..	40	38	78	..	..	..	29	5	..	19	15	34
	Kadayanallur ..	19,699	..	..	..	42	13	..	24	29	53	..	..	..	24	8	..	13	19	32
	Puliyangudi ..	18,137	..	..	1	18	8	..	20	16	36	..	..	..	20	8	..	16	12	28
	Sankaranayinarkoyil	18,696	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
	Virudhunagar ..	18,876	..	..	..	74	6	6	46	36	86	..	..	..	40	1	..	32	11	43
	Sivakasi	14,810	..	..	..	25	1	..	13	13	26	..	..	..	14	..	..	7	7	14
Tinnevelly..	Sankarankoil ..	14,284	..	..	..	5	1	..	3	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ambasamudram ..	14,135	..	..	2	18	1	..	11	10	21	..	..	..	17	..	..	12	5	17
	Kayalpattanam ..	12,548	..	..	..	26	12	..	23	14	38	..	..	..	12	..	..	12	10	22
	Kulasekarapattanam	12,661	..	..	..	42	8	..	26	24	50	..	..	1	16	16	..	31	32	63
	Sankaranayinarkoyil	12,956	..	..	..	21	..	..	8	13	21	..	..	..	8	..	..	8	6	14
	Sivagiri	12,647	..	..	..	17	1	..	16	14	30	..	..	..	16	1	..	8	8	16
	Surandai	11,911	..	..	..	29	6	..	17	18	35	..	..	..	13	1	..	7	7	14
	Vasudevanallur ..	13,793	..	..	3	36	1	..	21	16	37	..	..	..	11	..	..	4	7	11
	Srivaikuntam ..	13,075	..	..	1	21	..	..	11	11	22	..	..	..	8	..	..	6	6	12
Cuddapah ..	Jammalamadugu ..	16,564	..	..	3	63	7	6	14	16	30	..	..	1	16	4	..	10	6	16
Bellary ..	Tekmigaanur ..	16,873	..	..	..	26	8	..	21	14	35	..	..	..	11	4	..	14	13	27
	Gudekal	12,513	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	7	..	..	4	3	7
Bezwada ..	Kadiri	13,018	..	..	..	6	1	1	4	4	8	..	..	..	4	2	..	4	2	6
	Uravakonda ..	16,274	..	..	..	6	..	..	2	4	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	4
	Ambur	16,236	..	..	..	23	5	..	16	12	28	..	..	..	13	2	..	15	6	21
North Arcot.	Arni	14,286	..	..	3	43	1	..	23	20	43	..	..	1	16	1	..	16	12	28
	Arcot	21,160	..	..	..	64	4	..	34	31	65	..	..	..	17	..	..	13	6	19
	Tiruvallur ..	10,027	..	..	1	34	..	..	18	20	38	..	..	1	16	1	..	13	7	20
Chittoor ..	Nagiri	13,226	..	..	..	65	2	..	14	26	40	..	..	..	19	1	..	13	7	20
	Dharmapuri ..	14,362	..	..	..	38	1	..	15	24	39	..	..	..	13	..	..	8	9	17
Salem ..	Hosur	12,976	..	..	..	64	1	..	15	15	30	..	..	..	16	..	..	8	8	16
	Bodinayakanur ..	12,972	..	..	..	8	..	..	4	4	8	..	..	..	6	..	..	3	3	6
	Attur	13,686	..	..	..	26	3	..	16	13	29	..	..	..	20	..	..	7	9	16
	Tiruchengodu ..	10,618	..	..	..	61	2	..	17	16	33	..	..	..	16	2	..	10	8	18
Coimbatore.	Gudalur	14,102	..	..	1	66	3	..	31	33	64	..	..	..	31	4	..	16	19	35
	Kollegal	13,266	..	..	1	21	..	..	13	10	23	..	..	..	22	4	..	17	9	26
	Mettupalaiyam ..	11,118	..	..	..	18	..	..	8	10	18	..	..	..	8	..	..	6	2	8
South Kanara	Udipi	11,982	..	..	6	44	5	..	18	26	44	..	..	3	16	6	..	21	17	38
Malabar ..	Ponnani	15,848	..	..	..	6	37	..	20	23	43	..	..	..	9	42	..	35	18	53
	Total ..	1,101,920	..	1	30	1,414	241	16	1,454	1,376	2,830	..	..	10	1,454	210	10	813	764	1,764

[*Continued on next page.*

Return showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the RURAL TOWNS of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of July 1922—*contd.*

Districts.	Rural Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1921.	DEATHS—*contd.*																																			
			CAUSES OF DEATH.																																					
			Cholera.		Smallpox.		Plague.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Respiratory diseases.		Injuries.												Deaths from child birth.		All other causes.		Stillbirth or born dead.		Deaths under one year.			
															Suicides.		Wounds or accidents.		Snake-bite.		Killed by wild beasts.		Rabies.															
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
			32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53			54	55	56		57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
Tinnevelly— *contd.*	Ramad	15,861	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sattur	11,764	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Irniyangudi	11,143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tenkasi	31,971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kadayanallur	13,962	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Puliyangudi	12,137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kallidaikurichi	10,285	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Viravanallur	10,876	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Surandai	10,516	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kuttalam	16,339	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly..	Ambasamudram	14,118	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kayalpatnam	13,193	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kulasekarapatnam	13,891	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sankaranayinarkoil	12,468	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Eruvadi	12,167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sermadevi	11,211	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vandavasal	12,793	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Srivaikuntam	10,073	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	Jammalamadugu	14,682	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary ..	Tummugunta	10,679	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur..	Gooty	13,819	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kadiri	11,611	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uravakonda	12,174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ambur	20,220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	Arni	14,356	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Arcot	11,484	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tiruvallur	10,327	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittoor ..	Kalahasti	12,950	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dharmapuri	14,393	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	Rasipuram	13,973	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sendamangalam	12,972	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Attur	13,499	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tiruchengode	12,918	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore..	Gobichettipalayam	14,102	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kulitgal	13,285	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mettupalayam	11,118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Kanara.	Udipi	14,262	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..	Feroke	13,345	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	1,121,625	8	13	34	38	..	..	361	324	61	60	72	52	..	..	15	6	..	1	1	..	..	..	8	474	188	93	30	197	169	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Madras, 1st September 1922.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency for the week ending 2nd September 1922.

No.	District.	Municipal towns.	Population according to the Census of 1921.	BIRTHS.						DEATHS.																
				Class.				Totals.		Class.				Totals.		Causes.										
				Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Malarious fevers.	Injuries.	All other causes.
	Ganjam	Berhampur	62,731	..	13	..	2	8	7	15	1	5	3	1	7	4	11	..	..	5	1	1	..	3
		Parlakimedi	18,719	..	3	..	..	3	0	3	..	4	1	..	1	4	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
		Chicacole	16,288	..	16	..	..	8	7	15	..	10	..	..	4	6	10	..	..	5	..	..	..	5
	Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	44,731	2	20	..	..	14	8	22	0	12	..	..	11	14	24	..	..	4	..	1	..	19
		Vizianagram	38,298	3	26	2	..	18	12	31	..	21	1	..	12	10	22	..	..	11	..	..	..	11
		Anakapalle	20,050	..	7	..	..	6	2	7	..	7	..	..	5	5	7	..	..	4	..	1	..	2
		Bimlipatam	7,455	..	4	..	..	5	..	5	..	2	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
	Godavari	Rajahmundry	68,701	..	44	3	..	10	36	47	..	28	..	..	12	8	20	..	..	3	..	..	..	17
		Coconada	83,348	..	85	1	..	8	18	26	..	27	..	..	10	12	22	..	..	13	2	1	..	6
		Pedapuram	14,620	..	11	..	..	8	6	14	..	3	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Kistna	Ellore	45,382	..	22	3	..	13	12	25	..	13	1	..	10	9	19	..	..	4	1	..	..	14
		Bezwada	46,150	..	39	3	..	18	24	42	..	37	2	..	19	20	39	..	..	8	1	1	..	31
		Masulipatam	48,940	..	29	5	..	23	16	34	2	27	2	..	12	10	22	..	..	8	1	..	..	13
		Palakole	12,535	1	6	..	..	7	2	9	..	10	..	..	8	1	16	..	..	1	..	..	..	9
	Guntur	Guntur	45,184	2	34	6	..	13	29	42	1	13	4	..	11	17	28	..	..	1	1	..	..	26
		Tenali	23,238	..	10	1	..	5	6	11	..	6	..	..	6	3	9	..	..	4	..	..	..	5
		Chirala *	13,323	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Ongole	14,270	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Narasaropet *	11,508	2	9	2	..	9	4	13	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Nellore	Nellore	31,508	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madras	Madras	526,911	22	455	41	..	281	244	525	24	235	68	..	178	178	356	..	14	36	73	73	3	156
	Chingleput	Conjeeveram	61,376	..	48	5	..	26	24	53	..	28	3	1	18	13	36	..	1	..	2	4	..	28
		Saidapet *	27,404	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Chingleput	11,783	..	19	..	..	9	10	19	..	5	..	..	2	4	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	4
	South Arcot.	Cuddalore	50,552	1	49	4	..	28	25	54	..	34	1	..	11	24	35	..	..	3	2	4	..	26
		Chidambaram	22,501	..	16	1	..	12	6	17	..	20	1	..	12	9	21	..	..	1	1	1	..	18
		Villupuram	47,423	..	13	2	..	6	9	15	..	4	..	..	4	4	8	..	..	1	..	1	..	6
	Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly	120,422	13	62	20	3	51	44	95	5	45	17	..	30	33	63	..	3	..	7	10	..	43
		Srirangam	28,123	..	16	..	..	8	8	16	..	11	..	..	4	7	11	..	..	1	..	2	..	8
		Karur	18,249	..	4	..	..	..	4	4	..	7	..	..	0	7	7	..	..	..	1	2	..	4
		Kumbakonam	60,700	1	38	..	..	18	21	39	..	21	2	..	11	15	26	..	..	4	..	1	..	21
	Tanjore	Tanjore	59,813	1	28	6	..	8	23	30	1	19	3	..	11	12	23	..	..	3	..	..	..	15
		Negapatam	54,019	5	26	6	..	14	24	38	1	22	4	..	12	16	27	..	..	8	1	1	..	17
		Mayavaram	24,617	1	19	..	..	8	11	20	..	14	..	..	6	8	14	..	..	3	1	1	..	8
		Tiruvalur	24,124	..	6	..	1	1	6	7	..	6	1	..	4	5	9	..	..	2	..	1	..	6
		Mannargudi	22,832	..	13	..	..	7	6	13	..	12	..	..	4	8	12	..	..	1	2	1	..	8
	Madura	Madura	136,864	14	63	..	..	34	41	107	2	68	6	..	20	21	41	..	..	4	..	1	..	36
		Dindigul	60,922	6	15	6	..	16	10	23	..	8	1	..	3	9	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	11
		Bodinayakkanur	20,841	..	18	1	..	12	6	17	..	8	..	..	2	3	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
		Palni	17,501	..	3	..	..	1	1	2	..	7	1	..	4	4	8	..	..	3	..	1	..	4
		Periyakulam	16,478	3	13	3	..	7	12	19	11	34	3	..	13	28	41	..	28	1	..	..	..	12
		Kodaikanal	4,263	0	..	..	..	0	0	0	1	1	..	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	2

* Returns not received.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency for the week ending 2nd September 1916—*cont.*

District.	Municipal town.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS. Class. Christians	Hindus	Muhammadans	Other classes.	Total. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Christians	Hindus	Muhammadans	Other classes.	Total. M.	F.	Total.	Causes. Cholera	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers	Diarrhœa and Bowel Complaints.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.
Ramnad	Sevvilipottur *	31,185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Virudupatti	21,842	..	15	..	..	8	7	15	..	8	1	1	4	6	10	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	8
	Sivakasi	14,617	..	8	..	..	8	..	8	..	3	..	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	1
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	53,763	..	40	4	..	22	22	44	..	24	1	..	13	12	25	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	12
	Palamcottah	46,643	2	23	10	..	16	17	35	1	20	6	..	14	13	27	..	..	..	4	9	..	..	10
	Tuticorin	44,622	5	18	1	..	5	22	27	3	28	1	..	11	15	26	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	21
Kurnool	Kurnool	27,806	..	14	11	..	17	8	25	..	4	3	..	9	3	12	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	4
	Nandyal	18,124	..	6	4	1	3	6	9	..	1	5	..	3	3	6	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	18,517	..	2	2	2	4	2	6	..	..	3	..	..	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Proddatur	15,808	..	5	5	..	8	7	15	..	7	1	..	4	4	8	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4
Bellary	Bellary	59,842	1	16	10	..	12	15	28	1	8	5	..	4	13	17	1	..	..	2	..	3	..	6
	Adoni	30,252	..	8	3	..	7	4	11	..	17	2	3	14	8	22	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
	Hospet	18,387	..	6	2	..	5	6	11	..	6	..	..	5	..	6	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3
Anantapur	Hindupur	12,466	..	5	2	..	5	3	8	..	3	4	..	3	4	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Anantapur	17,442	..	3	1	..	3	4	7	..	2	1	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Tadpatri	11,293	1	3	..	..	3	1	4	..	2	1	..	1	2	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
North Arcot	Vellore	60,210	..	38	18	..	30	25	55	..	14	2	..	8	8	16	..	3	..	4	1	..	..	8
	Gudiyattam	22,403	..	15	..	..	4	11	15	..	6	..	..	1	4	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
	Tiruvannamalai	21,912	..	17	3	..	6	14	20	..	2	1	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Vaniyambadi	20,093	1	9	2	..	12	8	10	..	3	7	..	4	6	10	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	9
	Tirupattur	16,275	..	12	2	..	7	7	14	..	7	1	..	6	3	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7
	Walajapet	10,013	..	9	2	..	3	8	11	..	3	1	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Chittoor	Chittoor	17,941	..	18	3	..	13	8	21	..	6	3	..	7	4	11	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	9
	Tirupati	17,434	..	25	..	..	9	16	25	..	3	1	..	2	2	4	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..
Salem	Salem *	52,244	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	53,786	6	35	..	..	22	18	40	2	34	..	..	20	16	36	..	..	2	6	2	1	..	17
	Erode	23,811	..	12	2	..	6	8	14	..	12	..	..	6	4	12	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	7
	Dharapuram	16,124	..	8	1	..	6	2	7	..	3	3	..	3	1	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4
	Pollachi	11,676	..	8	1	..	7	2	9	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Tiruppur	10,851	..	4	1	..	3	2	5	..	3	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Udamalpet	10,238	..	5	1	..	4	2	6	..	5	..	..	4	2	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund	19,487	5	1	3	8	5	16	16	2	1	3	6	5	8	11	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	6
South Kanara	Coonoor *	12,215	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mangalore	59,877	11	17	2	..	11	19	30	9	23	2	..	17	17	34	..	..	..	2	6	7	..	24
Malabar	Calicut	82,534	2	27	12	..	27	54	71	3	36	39	..	52	46	78	..	4	1	6	12	1	1	51
	Palghat	43,487	1	25	4	..	18	14	30	1	18	1	..	10	11	21	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	12
	Cannanore	27,706	0	8	3	..	12	8	18	2	5	0	..	9	8	17	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	14
	Tellicherry	27,676	2	12	5	..	9	12	19	1	20	2	..	4	9	13	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	10
	Cochin	20,857	0	2	4	..	5	4	9	..	..	6	..	3	3	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	0
	Total	3,028,950	136	1,780	285	17	1,150	1,068	2,198	80	1,281	216	15	740	767	1,507	27	60	37	188	110	104	18	849

* Returns not received.

Statement showing PLAGUE SEIZURES AND DEATHS in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 30th September 1923.

[S = Seizures; D = Deaths.]

—		Anantapur	Bellary	Chingleput.	Cuddapah.	Coimbatore.	Cuddapah	Ganjam.	Godavari.	Guntur.	Kistna.	Kurnool.	Madras City.	Madura.	Malabar.	Nellore.	Nilgiris, Coonoor	North Arcot.	Nilgiris, Ootacamund	Salem.	South Arcot.	South Kanara.	Tanjore.	Trichinopoly.	Tinnevelly.	Trichinopoly	Vizagapatam.	Peninsular Mists.	Southern Shan States.	Tenasserim Mists.	Rangoon Mists.	Pakokku Mists.	Total.
First period (August 1898 to June 1901).	S	739	332	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,736
	D	384	277	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,661
Second period (July 1901 to June 1906).	S	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110
	D	—	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66
Third period (July 1906 to June 1911).	S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fourth period (July 1911 to June 1916).	S	83	1,439	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,822
	D	83	1,238	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,621
Fifth period (July 1916 to June 1921).	S	178	9,285	—	31	710	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,204
	D	153	9,068	—	—	600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,821
Sixth period (July 1921 to June 1922).	S	1,810	9,697	—	—	4,992	—	301	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	252	—	—	1,336	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,388
	D	1,288	7,014	—	—	3,176	—	271	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	213	—	—	1,007	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,969
Seventh period (July 1922 to June 1923).	S	2,731	10,371	—	—	3,979	—	138	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	153	—	—	1,879	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,251
	D	1,344	9,068	—	—	3,015	—	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	—	1,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,213
Eighth period (July 1923 to June 1924).	S	7	8,536	—	—	312	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,091
	D	4	6,139	—	—	244	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,482
Ninth period (July 1924 to June 1925).	S	11	309	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,411
	D	7	247	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,323
Tenth period (July 1925 to June 1926).	S	201	6,729	—	32	900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,862
	D	176	5,691	—	19	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,926
Eleventh period (July 1926 to June 1927).	S	34	115	—	—	1,154	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,303
	D	16	107	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,123
Twelfth period (July 1927 to June 1928).	S	4	1	—	—	2,641	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,646
	D	—	—	—	—	1,675	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,675
Thirteenth period (July 1928 to June 1929).	S	3,000	1,000	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,000
	D	1,000	1,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,000
Fourteenth period (July 1929 to June 1930).	S	1,000	1,000	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000
	D	1,000	1,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,000
Fifteenth period (July 1930 to June 1931).	S	1,000	1,000	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000
	D	1,000	1,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,000
Sixteenth period (July 1931 to June 1932).	S	1,000	1,000	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000
	D	1,000	1,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,000
Seventeenth period (July 1932 to June 1933).	S	1,000	1,000	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000
	D	1,000	1,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,000
Eighteenth period (July 1933 to June 1934).	S	1,000	1,000	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000
	D	1,000	1,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,000
Nineteenth period (July 1934 to June 1935).	S	1,000	1,000	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000
	D	1,000	1,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,000
Twentieth period (July 1935 to June 1936).	S	1,000	1,000	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000
	D	1,000	1,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,000
Twenty-first period (July 1936 to June 1937).	S	1,000	1,000	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000
	D	1,000	1,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,000
Twenty-second period (July 1937 to June 1938).	S	1,000	1,000	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000
	D	1,000	1,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,000
Twenty-third period (July 1938 to June 1939).	S	1,000	1,000	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000
	D	1,000	1,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,000
Twenty-fourth period (July 1939 to June 1940).	S	1,000	1,000	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000
	D	1,000	1,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,000
Twenty-fifth period (July 1940 to 30th September 1940).	S	1,000	1,000	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000
	D	1,000	1,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,000
Grand Total	S	3,954	69,309	177	363	61,134	741	511	7	7,735	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,691	1,000	1,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	D	10,365	69,176	92	351	34,978	696	433	7	7,735	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,691	1,000	1,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Statement showing PLAGUE SEIZURES AND DEATHS in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for week ending 30th September 1922 as compared with two previous weeks.

District, town and port.	Reported during the week ending 16th September 1922.						Reported during the week ending 23rd September 1922.						Reported during the week ending 30th September 1922.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur district																		
North Arcot	1	1	1	1	2	1												
South Arcot district																		
Villupuram town																		
Bellary district			13	24	63	36			20	17	20	17			27	16	27	16
Bellary town																		
Hospet town			8	8	8	4			16	8	16	8			8		8	
Sandur State																		
Chingleput district																		
Coimbatore district			13	13	21	17	9	9	23	21	32	30	3	3	16	16	21	19
Coimbatore town			16	6	16	6			23	23	23	23			36	13	36	20
Erode town																		
Palacht town																		
Madras City																		
Madura district			3	3	3	3			1	1	1	1			6		3	
Madura town																		
Palni town																		
Periyakulam town			33	31	63	51			30	21	30	21			30	19	30	19
Malabar district			2	2	2	2									33	31	33	31
Calicut town			14	9	14	9												
Chemmere town																		
The Nilgiris									3	3	3	3						
Cocanada town																		
Ochanpeyood town																		
Kasarad district																		
Vizianagaram town																		
Salem district			55	42	55	42			50	36	50	36			314	80	314	80
Salem town			1	1	1	1												
South Kanara district																		
Bangalore port																		
Trichinopoly district																		
Trichinopoly town																		
Karur town																		
Total	1	1	314	197	315	198	9	9	307	230	316	239	4	3	341	183	341	184

* Explosive

Madras, 2nd October 1922.

A. J. H. RUSSELL, Major, I.M.S.,
Director of Public Health.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PROCLAMATION.

Madras to wit.

By virtue of a Precept to me directed by His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras I hereby proclaim and give notice that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery in and for Fort St. George the Town of Madras and the local limits thereof and the places and factories subordinate thereto will be holden at the Court House of the Court at Madras aforesaid on Monday the sixth day of November ensuing the date hereof at eleven o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed within Fort St. George or the Town of Madras at the local limits thereof and places and factories subordinate thereto and dependent thereon.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all person bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Session or in any wise concerned therein to attend at the time and place abovementioned and not to depart without leave.

High Court House, Madras,
28th September 1922.

M. C. T. MUTHAYYA CHETTI,
Sheriff of Madras.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Under the provisions of section 122 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the following amendment and addition to the first schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, are published for the information of all persons interested : and it is hereby notified that the said amendment and addition as well as any objections or suggestions relating thereto which may be received from any person interested in the matter will be taken into consideration by the High Court on or after the 24th day of October 1922, viz.—

Renumber the existing *rule* 16 in Order XXVI as *rule* 16 (1) and *insert* the following as *sub-rule* (2) :—

"(2) Before executing and returning any commissions issued by foreign courts under the provisions of section 78, the Court or the Commissioner required to execute the commission may levy such fee as the High Court may from time to time prescribe in this behalf in addition to the fees prescribed for the issue of summons to witnesses and for expenses of such witnesses under rule 2 of Order XVI."

High Court, Madras,
11th September 1922.

F. G. BUTLER,
Registrar.

Under the powers vested in the District Judge of South Arcot by the Local Government in paragraph 2 of its notification contained in G.O. No. 2947, Home (Judicial), dated 12th December 1919, the District Judge of South Arcot directs that the Subordinate Judge's Court, Cuddalore, permanently sanctioned for the district of South Arcot by the said Government Order shall have and exercise local jurisdiction over the taluks of Cuddalore, Chidambaram and Vriddhachalam of the South Arcot district.

Cuddalore N.T., 25th September 1922.

J. C. STODART,
Acting District Judge.

THE APPRENTICES EXAMINATION, OCTOBER 1922.

Candidates for the ensuing Apprentices Examination are informed that the examination will be held in the Christian College Hall on Saturday, the 28th October 1922, as follows :—

1922.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	2 to 5 p.m.
Saturday, 28th October ..	Practice and Procedure (Civil) ..	Procedure (Criminal).

2. Candidates will be allowed to answer certain questions with the aid of books. They may bring with them any or all of the following books on the morning of the 28th October 1922 :—

(i) The Rules of the High Court, Original Side, 1902.
(ii) Do. do. Appellate Side.
(iii) The Civil Rules of Practice, 1905.
(iv) The text of the Civil Procedure Code.

And in the afternoon of the same day, the text of the Criminal Procedure Code.

N B.—No book should contain any notes of any sort, manuscript or printed. If any candidate brings with him a book containing notes, he will be liable to disqualification.

The use of the above books will be allowed in answering the questions in the second half of each of the above papers.

Candidates on entering the examination room will leave their books in charge of the examination Superintendent. At 12 noon and 4 p.m. the answers to the questions for which no books are permitted will be collected. New answer books will then be distributed and candidates will, without leaving their seats, receive their permitted books from the Superintendent.

3. Candidates coming to the examination room after 10-30 a.m. or 2-30 p.m. will not be admitted.

4. No candidate will be permitted to leave the examination room till after 10-30 a.m. or 2-30 p.m. and a candidate once quitting the examination room will not be again admitted.

5. Candidates are requested not to spoil floor by throwing ink, &c. They should not detach any sheets from their answer books.

High Court, Madras,
16th September 1922.

MIR AMIR-UD-DIN,
Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side.

PLEADERSHIP EXAMINATION, OCTOBER 1922.

Notice is hereby given that the examination for pass certificates of the first grade under the Legal Practitioners Act, XVIII of 1879, will be held at the Law College Hall, Madras, on Monday, the 23rd October 1922 and the three following days.

2. The hours of examination will be in accordance with the time table given below :—

1922.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	2 to 5 p.m.
Monday, the 23rd October ..	Civil Procedure Code and Law of Evidence	Law of Landlord and Tenant and Transfer of Property.
Tuesday, the 24th " ..	Criminal Procedure Code and Law of Evidence.	Law of Contracts.
Wednesday, the 25th " ..	Indian Penal Code ..	Law of Torts and Easements.
Thursday, the 26th " ..	Hindu Law	.. ..

High Court, Madras.
14th September 1922.

MIR AMIR-UD-DIN,
Acting Secretary, Pleadership Examination Board.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 9 of 1922 in the Court of the District Judge, Salem.

(1) Ardhanari Ayyar, son of Venkatambha Vathiyar and (2) Subrahmanya Ayyar, son of No. (1) at Nangavalli, Omalur taluk .. *Petitioners.*
Sitha Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioners have applied to this court praying that they may be adjudged insolvents. The petition stands posted to the 23rd day of October 1922 for hearing.

No. 13 of 1922 in the Court of the District Judge, Salem.

Arunachalam Pillai, son of Apparu Pillai, at Attur, Namakkal taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ramaswami Reddi and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this court praying that he may be adjudged an insolvent. The petition stands posted to the 9th day of November 1922 for hearing.

Salem, 25th September 1922.

R. H. COURTENAY,
District Judge.

No. 48 of 1918 in the Court of the District Judge, South Arcot.

Notice is hereby given that Venkatswami Nayudu, son of Lingappa Nayudu, residing at Villianur, hamlet of Panchamadevi, Villupuram taluk, the insolvent, has applied to this court in I.A. No. 220 of 1922 for an absolute order of discharge, that the petition stands posted to the 1st November 1922 and that any person wishing to oppose the application may appear either in person or by pleader at 11 a.m. on that day and oppose the same.

Cuddalore N.T., 26th September 1922.

J. C. STODART,
District Judge.

No. 36 of 1922 in the Court of the District Judge, Tinnevelly.

Harihara Ayyar .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
S. K. M. K. M. Ramaswami Chettiyar and seventeen others .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 19 of Act V of 1920, that Harihara Ayyar, son of Ramaswami Ayyar, residing at Marudur, Tinnevelly taluk, has applied to this court for declaring him an insolvent and that the said application is posted for hearing to the 16th day of October 1922. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

No. 35 of 1922 in the Court of the District Judge, Tinnevelly.

S. Harihara Ayyar .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
K. Sabeier and seventeen others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 19 of Act V of 1920, that S. Harihara Ayyar, son of Sesha Ayyar, residing at Paramukoil East Car Street, Palamcottah, has applied to this court for declaring him an insolvent and that the said application is posted for hearing to the 25th day of October 1922. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

No. 38 of 1922 in the Court of the District Judge, Tinnevelly.

S. A. P. Pichu Ayyar .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*
K. M. R. M. S. S. Muthukrishnier and nine others .. .. *Respondents (Debtors).*

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 16 of Act V of 1920, that Pichu Ayyar, son of Ayya Ayyar, Banker, South Car Street, Tinnevelly town, has applied to this court to declare Muthukrishnier, son of Ganapathi Ayyar, Vadakka Kanahurichi, Ambasamudram taluk, and nine others who were carrying on a joint family Hindu business at Trivandrum under the style of "K.M.R.M.S.S." as insolvents and that the said application is posted for hearing to the 13th day of October 1922. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

No. 40 of 1922 in the Court of the District Judge, Tinnevelly.

Vellaya Thevan *alias* Karuppan Thevan .. .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
A. S. Sankaralingam Chettiyar and six others .. .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 19 of Act V of 1920 that Vellaya Thevan *alias* Karuppana Thevan, son of Karuppana Thevan, residing at Melappatti attached to Sivalarpatti, Koilpatti taluk, has applied to this court for declaring him an insolvent and that the said application is posted for hearing to the 17th day of October 1922. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

No. 41 of 1922 in the Court of the District Judge, Tinnevelly.

K. Y. A. N. Firm, Tinnevelly, by one of its partners K. Y. A. N. Sankaranarayana Ayyar .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*
Sathu Ayyar .. .. *Respondent (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 19 of Act V of 1920, that K. Y. A. N. Firm, Tinnevelly, by one of its partners K. Y. A. N. Sankaranarayan Ayyar has applied to this court to

declare Sathu Ayyar, son of Sami Ayyar, East street, Vadako Karakurichi, Ambasamudramtaluk, an insolvent and that the said application is posted for hearing to the 13th day of October 1922. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

No. 42 of 1922 *in* the Court of the District Judge, Tinnevelly.

K. Y. A. N. Firm, Tinnevelly by one of its partners K. Y. A. N. Sankaranarayana Ayyar .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*
Vengu Ayyar .. .. *Respondent (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 18 of Act V of 1920 that K. Y. A. N. Sankaranarayana Ayyar one of the partners of K. Y. A. N. Firm, Tinnevelly, has applied to this court to declare Vengu Ayyar, son of Sami Ayyar, East street, Vadakko Karakurichi, Ambasamudram taluk, an insolvent and that the said application is posted for hearing to the 15th day of October 1922. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

No. 43 of 1922 in the Court of the District Judge, Tinnevelly.

Palaniappa Othuvar .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Sankara Ayyar and forty-seven others .. .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 18 of Act V of 1920 that Palaniappa Othuvar, son of Pothirakani Othuvar, residing at Pathamadai, Ambasamudram taluk, has applied to this court for declaring him an insolvent and that the said application is posted for hearing to the 18th day of October 1922. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this court either in person or by vakil on the said date

No. 44 of 1922 in the Court of the District Judge, Tinnevelly

Balakrishna Chettiyar .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*
Subbayya Ayyar and Ayya Ayyar .. .. *Respondents (Debtors).*

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 18 of Act V of 1920 that Balakrishna Chettiyar, son of Venkatiayyan Chettiyar of Vellangali, Ambasamudram taluk, has applied to this court to declare (1) Subbayya Ayyar and Ayya Ayyar, sons of Annathakrishna Ayyar of Ranganamadram, Ambasamudram taluk, as insolvents and that the said application is posted for hearing to the 24th day of October 1922. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

No. 46 of 1922 in the Court of the District Judge, Tinnevelly.

Savarimuthu Chettiyar .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor)*
A. A. Shanmugasundara Mooppanar and thirty-one others .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 18 of Act V of 1920 that Savarimuthu Chettiyar, son of Ramaswami Chettiyar, residing at Kurukalpatti village, Tenkasi taluk, has applied to this court for declaring him an insolvent and that the said application is posted for hearing to the 23rd day of October 1922. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

No. 49 of 1922 in the Court of the District Judge, Tinnevelly.

Sami Fernando .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
S. K. Mohideen Kadirsa Marakkayar and seven others .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 18 of Act V of 1920 that Sami Fernando, son of Antony Santiago Fernando, residing at Chinnakadai street, Tuticorin, has applied to this court for declaring him an insolvent and that the said application is posted for hearing to the 20th day of October 1922. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

J. E. LANCASHIRE,
Acting District Judge

Tinnevelly, 26th September 1922.

No. 8 of 1920 on the file of the Anantapur District Munsif's Court—in the Court of the District Munsif, Penukonda.

Chiyyeda Krishtacharlu of Dharmavaram .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Duggu Ramanna and eight others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this court for discharge under section 41 of Act V of 1920, and that the petition is posted to 23rd October 1922 for hearing.

No. 2 of 1922 in the Court of the District Munsif, Penukonda.

Karnala Gangappa, son of Narappa, Kapu, cultivator, residing at Madhavandlapalli, hamlet of Talipula, Kadiri taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent)*
Ghantasala Subbamma and nine others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this court that he may be adjudged an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 25th October 1922 for hearing.

C. R. KRISHNA RAO,
District Munsif.

Penukonda, 25th September 1922.

No. 2 of 1922 in the Court of the Additional District Munsif, Tellicherry.

Kalam Vettil Mammad Haji of Tirurangad amsom and desam, Kottayam taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given under section 30 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 13th September 1922, that this Court ordered that the petitioner should apply for discharge before 12th March 1923

and that the creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules, 1920.

B. VENKATA RAO,
Additional District Munsif.

Tellicherry, 27th September 1922.

No. 43 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

(In re the insolvency of H. Karuppannan Ambalam.)

Notice under section 61 of the Act V of 1920 is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the said matter and that the creditors who have not proved before, are required to prove their debts by an affidavit with costs in support hereby on or before 14th October 1922, failing which, a dividend will be distributed without any regard to their claims.

No. 137 of 1920 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

(In re the insolvency of Thoppa Nynar Ravuttan.)

Notice under section 37 (2) of the Act V of 1920 is hereby given that the time for applying for discharge fixed in the case is extended till 21st August 1923 on an application by the insolvent abovenamed.

No. 140 of 1920 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

(In re the insolvency of Haidarun Ravuttar.)

Notice under section 61 of the Act V of 1920 is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the said matter and that the creditors who have not proved before are required to prove their debts by an affidavit with costs in support hereby on or before 28th October 1922, failing which, a dividend will be distributed without any regard to their claims.

No. 24 of 1922 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

(In re the insolvency of V. M. Ramaswami Pillai.)

Notice under section 61 of the Act V of 1920 is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the said matter and that the creditors, who have not proved before are required to prove their debts by an affidavit with costs in support hereby on or before 14th October 1922, failing which, a dividend will be distributed without any regard to their claims.

No. 34 of 1921 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

(In re the insolvency of Govindaswami Nayudu.)

Notice under section 61 of the Act V of 1920 is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the said matter and that the creditors who have not proved before are required to prove their debts by an affidavit with costs in support hereby on or before 10th October 1922, failing which, a dividend will be distributed without any regard to their claims.

No. 36 of 1921 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

(In re the insolvency of Mayandi Servai.)

Notice under section 61 of the Act V of 1920 is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the said matter and that the creditors who have not proved before are required to prove their debts by an affidavit with costs in support hereby on or before 18th November 1922, failing which, a dividend will be distributed without any regard to their claims.

No. 44 of 1921 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

(In re the insolvency of Dorvas Sitharamier and another.)

Notice, under section 98 of the Act V of 1920, is hereby given that Dorvas Sitharamier and Dorvas Rengaiheri, sons of Dorvas Rumasami Ayyar, residing at South Masi Street, Madura, the debtors in the above insolvency petition, have submitted a composition (or scheme of arrangement) and that the court has fixed the 15th day of October 1922 for the consideration of the same. No creditor who has not proved his debt before the aforesaid date will be permitted to vote on the consideration of the above matter. The creditors who desire to be represented at the aforementioned hearing may appear either in person or by vakil with proofs of their debts.

No. 126 of 1921 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Srinivasa Nayudu .. .. *Petitioner.*
Subbanarayana Ayyar and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice under section 30 of the Act V of 1920 is hereby given that Srinivasa Nayudu, son of Chinnakandama Nayudu of Periyakulam, Vedagaral, the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged insolvent by this court on 12th September 1922 and that he is directed to apply for discharge within eighteen months from the date of adjudication. The creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 261 of 1921 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

(In re the insolvency of M. Ramasami Pillai.)

Notice under section 37 (2) of the Act V of 1920 is hereby given that the time fixed in the case for applying for discharge is extended till 21st July 1923 for one year from 21st July 1922 on an application by the insolvent abovenamed.

No. 2 of 1922 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Andi Ambalam .. .. *Petitioner.*
vs. S. S. S. Ga. Alagappa Chetti and others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice under section 30 of the Act V of 1920 is hereby given that Andi Ambalam, son of Periya Karuppannambalam at Kalkappan, Madura taluk, the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged insolvent by this court on 15th September 1922, and that he is directed to apply for discharge within four months from the date of adjudication. The creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 44 of 1922 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Ramasami Chetti, son of Chottiappan Chetti, at Rajagopalanpatti, Periyakulam taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

Narayanasami Nayakan and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice under section 30 of the Act V of 1920 is hereby given that the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged insolvent by this court on 1st September 1922 and that he is directed to apply for discharge within 12 months from the date of adjudication. The creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 47 of 1922 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Alagam Thandu Ayyar .. .. *Petitioner.*

Arunachellam Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice under section 30 of the Act V of 1920 is hereby given that Alagam Thandu Ayyar, son of Viswanatha Ayyar, at Periyakulam, Thengarai, the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged insolvent by this court on 14th September 1922, and that he is directed to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication. The creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 70 of 1922 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Appaswami Nayakan .. .. *Petitioner.*

Ga. S. Ga. Vellayappa Chetti and others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice under section 30 of the Act V of 1920 is hereby given that Appaswami Nayakan, son of Subba Nayakan at Vatur, Palani taluk, the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged insolvent by this court on 19th September 1922, and that he is directed to apply for discharge within twelve months from the date of adjudication. The creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 72 of 1922 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Sankaranarayanan Chetti .. .. *Petitioner.*

Muthusami Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice under section 30 of the Act V of 1920 is hereby given that Sankaranarayanan Chetti, son of Vellaya Chetti, at Elumalai, Tirumangalam taluk, the petitioner abovenamed, was adjudged insolvent by this court on 1st September 1922 and that he is directed to apply for discharge within four months from the date of adjudication. The creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 78 of 1922 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Nallamuthu Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*

Adarthanambalam and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice under section 19 (1) of Act V of 1920 is hereby given that Nallamuthu Pillai, son of Sundaram Pillai, at Sholavandan, Nilakkottai taluk, has applied for being declared insolvent and his petition is posted to 13th October 1922. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

No. 88 of 1922 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

M. Shanmugam Pillai and others .. .. *Petitioners.*

Seppan Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice under section 19 (1) of the Act V of 1920 is hereby given that (1) M. Shanmugam Pillai, son of Muthuswami Pillai, (2) Chellia Pillai alias Subramania Pillai, son of Arunagiri Pillai, both residing at Kathakundu, Nilakkottai taluk, have applied for being declared insolvents and their petition, is posted to 14th October 1922. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

Madura, 25th September 1922.

No. 7 of 1922 (No. 1 of 1922 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tuticorin) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tinnevelly.

T. S. Kathiresan Asari, son of Subrahmanyam Asari, Muthu Naicker street, Tuticorin .. .. *Debtor.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovementioned debtor has been adjudged by me an insolvent on 19th September 1922. Persons alleging themselves to be creditors are hereby required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post affidavit of proof as per form No. 3 attached to Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909, accompanied with books, accounts, vouchers and other documents to substantiate their claims after which date I shall proceed to frame schedule for proved debts.

2. The debtor has been further directed to apply for his discharge within six months from the above date.

Tinnevelly, 27th September 1922. A. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 11 of 1923 in the Court of the District Munsif, Turaiyur.

It is hereby notified that the order of adjudication, dated 14th March 1923, adjudging Oranna Muthirian, son of Aidaki Pida Muthiriu, living in Nattamangapatti, Musiri, in I.P. No. 11 of 1922, was annulled by the Court of District Munsif, Turaiyur, on 18th September 1922, under section 43 (1) of Act II of 1920.

No. 35 of 1922 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly.

Duraiswami Chetti .. .. *Petitioner.*

Krishna Ahali and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 18th September 1922 and the further examination takes place on 23rd September 1922. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909. He must apply for discharge by 18th March 1923.

No. 40 of 1922 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly.

Ramaswami Pillai, son of Ponnayya Pillai, Karur .. .. *Petitioner.*

Veeruppa Chetti and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 26th September 1922 and he is directed to apply for discharge within 26th March 1923. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 43 of 1922 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly.

Ratna Muthirian .. .. *Petitioner.*

Palaniyappa Chetti .. .. *Counter-petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 28th September 1922 and he is directed to apply for discharge within 28th March 1923. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post, to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

Trichinopoly, 28th September 1922. T. S. PALANISWAMI PILLAI, *Official Receiver.*

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913, AND THE SRI KOTHANDARAMA VILASA WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, VALANGIMAN.

NOTICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 247 (3).

Whereas communications addressed to "The Sri Kothandarama Vilasa Weaving Company, Limited, Valangiman" at its registered office remain unanswered and whereas it appears accordingly that "The Sri Kothandarama Vilasa Weaving Company, Limited" is not carrying on business or is not in operation;

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 247 (3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that unless cause be shown to the contrary before the expiration of three months from the date of this notice the name of the said company will be struck off the register and the said company will be dissolved.

Tanjore, 25th September 1922 T. PATTABHIRAMA PILLAI, *Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.*

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

Under section 7 of the Madras Salt Act, 1889, and in modification of the Commissioner's Notification No. 21, dated 19th December 1898, as amended by Commissioner's notifications dated 11th September 1918, published on page 1461, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th September 1918, and dated 21st June 1922, published on page 1238, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th June 1922, the Commissioner has powers of appointment, promotion, transfer, fine, suspension, reduction and dismissal of inferior servants, petty officers, clerks, clerk-shroffs, and shroffs as under:—

(a) *To Inspectors within their circles.*—To appoint all inferior servants in the scale of Rs. 12–18 in the mufassal and Rs. 15–20 in the Madras City, to transfer all inferior servants and petty officers, fine them up to Rs. 1 in any one case, and to suspend them for not more than one month.

(b) *To Assistant Commissioners within their subdivisions.*—In addition to the powers granted to Inspectors, to appoint petty officers in the scale of Rs. 20—½—25, to suspend, reduce, dismiss all inferior servants in the scale of Rs. 12–18 in the mufassal and Rs. 15–20 in the Madras City and petty officers in the scale of Rs. 20—½—25 and to fine them up to Rs. 3 in any one case; to appoint, suspend, reduce and dismiss all clerks and clerks-shroffs in the scale of Rs. 35—90 in the mufassal and Rs. 40—95 in the city and shroffs, to transfer all clerks, clerk-shroffs and shroffs and to fine them up to Rs. 5 in any one case.

Board (Separate Revenue), Madras,
27th September 1922.

J. B. BROWN,
Acting Secretary.

In exercise of the power delegated under sub section (2) to section 5 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, IV of 1897, as amended by the Madras Decentralization Act, VIII of 1914, the Board of Revenue hereby directs the survey, under the provisions of the said Act of 1897, of certain fields in the undermentioned villages of the Tiruvannamalai taluk, North Arcot district :—

No. and name of village.	Fields Nos.
18 Pakkiripalayam	.. 519
19 Melchengam	.. 197 and 199

Board (Land Revenue and Settlement),
Madras, 22nd September 1922.

K. E. CHIDAMBARA AYYAR,
Assistant Secretary.

It is hereby notified for public information that 1,200 bags of non-duty-paid salt landed (out of a consignment of 1,400 bags shipped at Mora by one A. M. A. Arunachalam Chettyar) from Boom Ahmedin, tindal Sayed Hamad, of 180·96 tons burthen, which entered this Port on 8th June 1922, will be sold by public auction at this office, if not cleared by 4th October 1922, and the sale-proceeds will be disposed of in accordance with section 23 of the Sea Customs Act.

Sea Customs Office, Mangalore,
29th September 1922.

E. L. RAO,
Inspector.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

Notice is hereby given that the wages noted below due to labourers are outstanding for more than three months in the accounts of this division. If they are not claimed within three months from the date of this notification, the amounts will be credited to Government.

Opening the bar and dredging operations in Kayapatam Port.

Month and period to which the arrears relate.	Name.	Amount. Rs. A. P.
N.M. Roll for 8th to 8th February 1922	.. Kitazia ..	2 10 0
N.M. Roll for 8th to 15th do.	.. Do. ..	0 14 0
N.M. Roll for 16th to 28th do.	.. Gunnamuthu ..	0 14 0
N.M. Roll for 1st to 10th March 1922	.. Soosa Velu ..	0 14 0
		5 4 0

Horings at Tuticorin.

N.M. Roll for 1st to 4th February 1922	.. Michael ..	3 8 0

Repairs to Dredger 'Coromandel'.

N.M. Roll for 18th to 31st March 1922	.. Beera Bungari ..	2 0 0
	Busakala Ramadu ..	8 0 0
N.M. Roll for 1st to 15th April 1922	.. Beera Bungari ..	2 12 0
	Busakala Ramadu ..	0 12 0
		11 8 0

Tuticorin, 14th September 1922.

E. STEVENSON,
Executive Engineer, East Coast Harbour Division.

Notice is hereby given that the amounts noted below being wages due to workpeople noted against each are outstanding in the accounts of this division (Drainage Works) since April 1921 and if these are not claimed within three months from the date of publication of this notice by the parties concerned in person, they will be credited to Revenue.

MADURA DRAINAGE DIVISION—SUBDIVISION DRAINAGE.

Arrears of wages due to workpeople from 1st April 1921 to 24th June 1922.

Month and period to which the arrears relate. (1)	C. B. V. Number. (3)	Serial number as per N.M.R. (2)	Name. (4)	Amount due. Rs. A. P. (5)	Remarks. (6)
			Block IV Section.		
1st to 9th July 1921 ..	94/7-1921 ..	28-M	Ramaswami	0 8 0	
			Block I Section.		
1st to 8th April 1921 ..	93/4-1921 ..	23 men ..	Mukudu Pillai ..	0 8 0	Block I sewer.
16th to 30th April 1921.	67/4-1921 ..	7 boy ..	Muthuthangya Kudumban	0 10 0	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	20 child ..	Bhokan ..	0 4 0	
Do.	Do. ..	14 women ..	K. Thangammal ..	0 4 0	
2nd to 7th May 1921 ..	111/5-1921 ..	1-B ..	Karuppayya	0 4 0	Block I sewer.
Do. ..	Do ..	18-B ..	Pachai	0 4 0	
8th to 14th May 1921 ..	16/6-1921 ..	9-G ..	K. Mariyayee	0 4 0	Block I sewer.
11th to 18th Oct. 1921 .	4/11-1921 ..	24-C ..	Chitta Pillai	0 10 0	
26th to 31st Dec. 1921 ..	80/1-1922 ..	11-H ..	Ayyappan	0 3 0	Small conduit & sewer.
26th to 31st March 1922	46/4-1922 ..	6-M ..	Muthayya (Karipullai) ..	2 9 0	
27th to 31st March 1922	50/4-1922 ..	31-M ..	Do. ..	0 10 0	M P S.
1st to 8th April 1922 ..	90/1-1922 ..	41-M ..	Do. ..	0 10 0	Block I sewer.
Do. ..	119/4-1922 ..	8-M ..	Do. ..	2 2 0	Do.
Do. ..	122/4-1922 ..	9-M ..	Alamuthu (Karipullai) ..	4 5 0	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	2 child ..	C. Muthammal ..	2 3 0	
1st to 6th May 1922 ..	153/5-1922 ..	5-M ..	Kandaswami	0 3 0	Block I sewer.
8th to 20th May 1922..	30/6-1922 ..	4-M ..	Do.	1 11 0	Do.
29th May 1922 to 3rd June 1922.	81/6-1922 ..	14-M ..	Chokanatha	0 13 0	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	15-M ..	Chinnathayya	2 13 0	
			Total ..	79 6 0	

Madura, 17th September 1922.

C. G. BARBER,
Executive Engineer, Madura Drainage Division.

NOTICES.

The Nilgiri division, Public Works Department, is to be abolished from 1st October 1922 and a subdivision (Nilgiri subdivision) attached to Coimbatore division, Coimbatore, will be formed with effect from that date. All correspondence intended for the Executive Engineer which cannot reach him by 20th September 1922 may therefore be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Coimbatore division, Coimbatore.

F. W. IRELAND,
Executive Engineer, Nilgiri Division.

Ootacamund, 13th September 1922.

In accordance with the orders contained in the Superintending Engineer, II Circle's, Memorandum No. 288 G.W., dated 20th June 1922, the headquarters of the Western subdivision of the Godavari Western division were transferred from Ellore to Tanuku with effect from the 23rd July 1922. All communications for the officer in charge of Western subdivision, Godavari Western division, should in future be addressed to Tanuku, Kistna district.

A. G. F. BARCLAY,
Executive Engineer, Godavari Western Division.

Chettipet, 14th September 1922.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Reports of deserters or absentees without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, dated at Poona, this 23rd day of September 1922.

(1) Number, rank and name, 4793888, Private, Garner, J.; age, 22 years; height, 5 feet 3½ inches; weight, 107 lb.; colour of complexion, fresh; eyes, grey; hair, red; marks, tattoo both forearms, scar left knee.

(2) Number, rank and name, 4794179, Private, Davis, F.; age, 20 years 8 months; height, 5 feet 8½ inches; weight, 118 lb.; colour of complexion, dark; eyes, brown; hair, dark brown.

E. P. LLOYD, Major for Lt.-Col.,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment.

Reports of deserters or absentees without leave from the 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, dated at Cawnpore, this 28th day of September 1922.

(1) Number, rank and name, 6963909, Rifleman, Ernest Layer; age, 19 years 228 days; height, 5 feet 8 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey; trade, tortoise-shell worker; date of enlistment, 30th March 1920; place of enlistment, Whitehall, London, S.W.; parish and county in which born, Pulloway, London, Middlesex; date of desertion or absence, Rouse, 25th September 1922; place of desertion or absence, Cawnpore, U.P., India; marks, left barracks on bicycle, 34 black bicycle, new pedals; 78 green bicycle, front mudguard black; under three years' service.

(2) Number, rank and name, 6909284, Rifleman, George Hoole; age, 21 years 55 days; height, 5 feet 9½ inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue; trade, labourer; date of enlistment, 27th May 1920; place of enlistment, Whitehall, London, S.W.; parish and county in which born, West Hampstead, London, Middlesex; date of desertion or absence, Rouse, 25th September 1922; place of desertion or absence, Cawnpore, U.P., India; marks, left barracks on bicycle, 38 black bicycle, new pedals; 78 green bicycle, front mudguard black; under three years' service.

A. T. PALEY, Colonel,
Commanding 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade.

MARINE NOTIFICATION.

REPORT OF VESSELS

ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM THE PORT OF MADRAS FROM THE 21st SEPTEMBER TO THE 30th SEPTEMBER 1922.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel's name.	Tons register.	Nationality.	Master.	Where from.	Berth occupied.
1922.						
September 24..	S.S. "Clan Mcbeth" ..	3,881	B	T. Ferrell ..	Glasgow .	West quay No. 6.
" 24..	S.S. "Sirsa" .	3,334	B	G. Park .	Bombay ..	No. 3.
" 24..	S.S. "Belarpur" ..	4,340	B	J. Younger ..	Sabrina Texas.	No. 6.
" 25..	S.S. "Hemland" ..	2,403	Sw	A. N. Larson ..	Christiansa.	No. 4.
" 28..	S.S. "Frith" ..	2 948	B	M. J. Hudson ..	Calcutta ..	No. 3.
" 29..	S.S. "Ellenga" ..	2,985	B	G. R. Elton ..	Rangoon ..	South quay and No. 4.
" 26..	S.S. "Sterrikus" ..	3,057	N	S. F. Rosenstein ..	Bouraiya..	West quay No. 3.
" 27..	S.S. "Imperie" ..	3,602	I	P. O'Outam ..	Calcutta ..	West quay No. 3.
" 29..	S.S. "Chanda" ..	3,341	B	C. C. Gwyn ..	Do. ..	No. 3 and south quay

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel's name.	Tons register.	Nationality.	Master.	Bound to.	Berth occupied
1917.						
September 24..	S.S. "Brookfield" ..	3,082	B	G. T. Present ..	Rangoon	No. 2. Nos. 4 and 4.
" 24..	S.S. "Colombo H.M.S." *					
" 24..	S.S. "Dupa"	3,201	B	G. P. Robb	Bombay ..	West quay No. 3.
" 25..	S.S. "Siam"	3,374	B	G. Park	Calcutta ..	No. 3
" 25.	S.S. "Umbria" .	1,755	M	E. W. Barnes ..	Colombo ..	Store of No. 1.
" 26	S.S. "Hemland" ..	2,403	Sw	A. N. Larson ..	Calcutta ..	No. 4.
" 28..	S.S. "Mahsuda" .	4,332	B	G. W. Sharpe ..	Do. ..	No. 2
" 26 .	S.S. "City of Durban" .	2,847	B	E. Dalton	London ..	West quay No. 2.
" 26.	S.S. "Frith"	2,946	B	M. J. Hudson ..	Do ..	No. 3
" 26..	S.S. "Tenta"	2,125	B	E. D. O. Durand ..	Singapore.	South quay and No. 5
" 27..	S.S. "Clan Macnab" ..	3,814	B	H. S. Skinner ..	London ..	West quay No. 1.
" 28 .	S.S. "Belarpur" ..	4,340	B	J. Younger	Calcutta ..	No. 6.
" 28..	S.S. "Sterrikus" ..	2,957	N	S. F. Rosenmann ..	Port Said .	West quay No. 3.
" 29..	S.S. "Ellenga" ..	2,986	B	G. R. Elton ..	Rangoon ..	South quay and No. 4.
" 30 .	S.S. "Clan Macbeth" ..	3,881	B	T. Ferrell	Calcutta .	West quay No. 6.

* Government vessel. Other particulars are not available.

B = British. I = Italian. N = Norwegian. Sw = Swedish

Harbour Office, Madras,
2nd October 1922.

C. R. CAMPBELL, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

II-9

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDER FOR THE RIGHT TO COLLECT NUX VOMICA SEEDS.

TENDERS are invited for the right to collect nux vomica seeds in reserved forests and unreserved lands in the North Vellore Forest Division.

2. The lease will be from 10th October 1922 to 30th June 1923.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by an earnest money deposit of Rs. 100 or a challan of remittance of a similar amount paid into the Imperial Bank of India or any Government Treasury in this district.

4. The District Forest Officer, North Vellore, and the Conservator of Forests, Third Circle, Madras, as the case may be, reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any tender without assigning reasons therefor.

5. Tenders must be superscribed "Tender for Nux Vomica" and should be addressed to the District Forest Officer, North Vellore Division, Vellore, so as to reach him not later than 10th October 1922. Tenders will be opened at 2 p.m. on that date.

6. The produce will be sold rangewise (Vellore, Odugathur and Gudiyattam).

7. For other conditions, please see sale notice published in the *North Arcot District Gazette Supplement*, dated 22nd July 1922, or address the undersigned.

ABDUL KARIM,
District Forest Officer, North Vellore.

Vellore, 17th September 1922.

GOVERNMENT AUCTION OF SANDALWOOD.

THE following quantities of sandalwood more or less will be sold by auction on the dates and at the places named below :—

	Approximate quantity.	Place of sale.	Date of sale.
	TONS.		
Coorg sandalwood ..	400	Fraserpet ..	24th November 1922.
Madras sandalwood ..	200	Satyamangalam ..	4th December 1922
Do. ..	185	Tiruppattur ..	7th December 1922.
Do ..	55	Vellore ..	11th December 1922

Note.—Fraserpet is 45 miles by road from Mysore. Satyamangalam is 41 miles by road from Coimbatore station on South Indian Railway. Tiruppattur and Vellore are railway stations on South Indian Railway.

For terms of sale and details of classes and quantities apply as under :—

Satyamangalam sale ..	District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore.
Tiruppattur sale ..	Do. West Vellore ..	Tiruppattur.
Vellore sale ..	Do. South Vellore ..	Vellore.
Coorg sale ..	Deputy Conservator of Forests, Directing Mercara. Division, Coorg.	

H. F. A. WOOD,
Conservator of Forests, V Circle.

Coimbatore, 9th September 1922.

SALE OF A MOTOR BOAT.

THE public are hereby informed that a motor boat with all materials belonging to it will be sold by auction by the Inspector of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Madras Depot Circle, at his office on Monday the 16th October 1922, at 3 p.m. subject to the following conditions :—

2. A deposit of Rs. 25 must be made by every intending bidder previous to bidding.

3. No person will be allowed to bid for another unless he holds a power-of-attorney authorising him to do so.

4. The officer holding the auction has power to accept or reject any bid at the time of auction without assigning any cause for doing so.

5. The sale will be subject to confirmation by the Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, who may either accept or reject the final bid at its discretion. Such confirmation will be tantamount to an acceptance of the bid.

6. As soon as possible after the auction is accepted, the deposits made by the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them.

7. After the auction is over, the successful bidder shall *at once* make a further deposit equal to one-fourth of the purchase money. Should he fail to do so, the deposit made by him under condition 2 supra will be forfeited and the motor boat will be put to auction again on the above conditions.

8. On receipt of information of the final acceptance of the bid, the successful bidder shall *at once* pay the whole amount of his bid in the Madras Depot Salt treasury after deducting from it the amount of deposits paid by him and remove the motor boat within ten days of receipt of intimation by him confirming the sale. Should he fail to do so, the deposits made by him under conditions 2 and 7 supra will be forfeited and the motor boat resold at his risk.

9. Intending purchasers should apply to the Inspector of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Madras Depot Circle (Salt Cottahs), for any further particulars required.

Madras, 16th September 1922.

AUCTION SALE OF OIL-ENGINES.

The public are hereby informed that two oil-engines of the following description with pipes, foot-valves, bends, four galvanized iron tanks 2' × 2' × 2', three pieces of belting and a few tools will be sold in auction by the Inspector of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Tondiarpet Storehouse, Madras, at his office in Basin Bridge Road on 16th October 1922 at 5 p.m. :—

(1) Hornsby Oil-engine (Clayton), 12" diameter.
Horse-power 16.
Portable.
Lifting capacity 800 gallons per minute.

(2) Hornsby Oil-engine (Clayton) (with Roturbo pump). 12" diameter.
Horse-power 10½.
Stationary.
Lifting capacity 600 gallons per minute.

The conditions for the above sale are—

1. A deposit of Rs. 100 must be made by every intending bidder previous to bidding.

2. No person will be allowed to bid for another unless he holds a power-of-attorney from him authorizing him to do so.

3. The officer holding the auction has power to accept or reject any bid at the time of auction without assigning any cause for doing so.

4. The sale will be subject to confirmation by the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue) who may either accept or reject the final bid at his discretion. Such confirmations will tantamount to an acceptance of the bid.

5. As soon as possible after the auction is accepted, the deposits made by the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them.

6. After the auction is over, successful bidder shall at once make a further deposit equal to one-fourth of the purchase money. Should he fail to do so the deposit made by him under condition (2) *supra* will be forfeited and the oil-engines will be put to auct on again on the above conditions.

7. On receipt of information of the final acceptance of the bid, the successful bidder shall at once pay the whole amount of his bid in the Madras Depot Salt treasury after deducting from it the amount of deposits paid by him and remove the oil-engines within ten days of receipt of intimation by him confirming the sale. Should he fail to do so, the deposits made by him under conditions (2) and (7) *supra* will be forfeited and the oil-engines resold at his risk.

8. Intending purchasers should apply to the Inspector of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Tondiarpet Storehouse, Madras, for any particulars required.

M. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Asst. Commr., Salt, etc., Dept., Chingleput Subdivision.

Madras, 17th September 1922

SALE NOTICE.

As the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue) has ordered the sale of the materials of the Assistant Inspector's quarters and out-houses on the late Kuttanguli factory, the public are hereby informed that the materials of the buildings will be sold in four lots (as shown in the schedule below) in public auction at Kuttanguli on the 25th day of October 1922 by the Inspector of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Kuttanguli Circle, subject to the following conditions :—

(1) A deposit of Rs. 25 in cash or in currency notes must be made by each bidder before bidding and will be received by the selling officer.

(2) The selling officer may at his discretion refuse to accept the bid of any person on the ground of insolvency or of any other valid reason.

(3) The lot will be knocked down to the highest bidder or if the highest bid is rejected for the reasons set forth in (2) the next highest bid will be accepted. In case of dispute, the selling officer's decision shall be final. The sale will be subject to confirmation by the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Madras, who shall be at liberty to accept or reject any bid.

(4) The person whose bid is accepted shall deposit the full auction amount less the deposit in cash or currency notes within seven days of receipt of the notice of the acceptance of the bid and failure to do so will result in rejection of the bid, forfeiture of initial deposit and resale of the materials.

(5) The buildings should be promptly dismantled and the dismantled materials should be removed within a month of receipt of the order of confirmation of sale after paying the purchase money, failing which the materials remaining will be forfeited to Government who may take steps for their removal or destruction.

(6) Deposits of unsuccessful bidders will be returned on the evening of the day of auction sale.

(7) The purchaser will abide by all orders which may be issued from time to time by the selling officer for the removal of the materials of the buildings.

(8) Successful bidders will be entitled only to the materials of the buildings and will have no right whatever to the land on which the buildings stand.

(9) Intending purchasers can directly correspond with the Inspector of Salt and Abkari Revenue, Kuttanguli Circle, for any further information required by them.

Schedule.

Block No. 1—Assistant Inspector's quarters within the limits of the abandoned salt factory at Kuttanguli, Nangoonr taluk.

(i) Main building (thatched).
(ii) Kitchen (tiled).
(iii) Servants' godown (thatched).
(iv) Stable (thatched).

K. V. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Kuttanguli Circle, 16th September 1922. *Inspector of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.*

AUCTION SALE.

A ready but serviceable "kitchen tent" and a "necessary tent" of the standard dimensions will be sold by public auction by the undersigned at the office of the Inspector of Salt Abkari and Customs Department, Kanuparti Circle, at Kanuparti (Guntur district) on the 28th day of October 1922.

R. S. SHEPPARD,
Inspector of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.

Kanuparti Circle, 21st September 1922.

TENDER FOR CONSTRUCTING WOMEN'S MEDICAL SCHOOL ANATOMICAL BLOCK.

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 1 o'clock on 14th October 1922 for Constructing Women's Medical School Anatomical Block.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, South Presidency Division, and should be superscribed "Tender for Constructing Women's Medical School Anatomical block."

3. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 400, in cash or currency notes, which will be returned to the tenderers whose tenders are not accepted.

4. The Executive Engineer, South Presidency Division, will reserve to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing.

5. As soon as the acceptance of the tender is notified, the successful tenderer will be required to deposit a further sum of Rs. 400 which, with the earnest money received, will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

6. The successful tenderer will also be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract.

7. Failure to comply with conditions 5 and 6 above will entail forfeiture of the earnest money.

8. The contract must not be sublet.

9. Other conditions of contract and the contract documents can be seen at any time between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. in the Executive Engineer, South Presidency Division office, from which blank forms of tender can also be obtained.

10. Water and meter charges should be borne by the contractor.

11. Schedule of quantities with rates at which Government materials will be supplied is posted in the notice board, Chepauk.

12. Specific rates must be given for each item in the schedule.

13. The work specified should be carried out as per standard specification of the Public Works Department, V Circle.

SCHEDULE.

Quantity.	Description	Per
16,780 c. ft.	Earthwork excavation for foundations	1,000.
7,352 „	Filling in basement with earth	„
5,916 „	Concrete broken brick in lime mortar	100.
7,846 „	Country brick in lime mortar in foundation and basement	1000.
81,5 0 „	Country brick in lime mortar superstructure	„
200 „	Do. Arch work	„
405 „	Ferro concrete lintels	C. ft.
188 „	Cut stone work	„
4-83 tons	Hooking and setting rolled steel girders	Ton.
827-24 c. ft.	Teakwood wrought and put up	C. ft.
402 sq. ft.	Teak door panelled, including frames, fastenings, W. I. clamps, etc., complete.	S. ft.
103 „	Teak windows glazed with frames and fastenings, W. I. clamps, etc., complete.	„
267 „	Teak reallisters with fixed louvres, including frames, etc., complete	S. ft.
16 „	Teak semi-circular head glazed including frames, etc., complete	Do.
3,978 sq. ft.	Roofing with Mangalore tiles bedded in lime mortar over flat tiles including teak rafters, etc., complete	100 sq. ft.
2,500 „	Terrace roofing with brick on edge, 5" concrete, 3 courses of flat tiles top and bottom lime plastered 3 coats	Do.
6,982 „	Levelling course of concrete 6" thick	Do.
9,147 „	Paving with rubbed Cuddapah slab over 1" lime mortar and pointed with cement.	Do.
28,886 „	Plastering with lime mortar, 3 coats	Do.
6,852 „	Rendering the walls with 1" cement and painted with washable paripan white	Do.
19,852 „	Painting two coats	Do.
61 „	Partition wall with brick in cement reinforced hoop iron at every third course and plastered with cement, including painting with washable paripan white.	Do.
246 r. ft.	Cornice work, including brick work and plastering complete	r. ft.
100 „	Band cornice, including brick and plastering complete	do.
404 sq. ft.	Encasing rolled steel lintels with wire-netting and cement concrete	sq. ft.
2 Nos.	Fixing and setting iron traps	each.
437 sq. ft.	Mangalore tiled canopies with necessary brackets, purlins and rafters, including painting complete.	sq. ft.
843 r. ft.	Shallow drain, including cement plastering, etc., complete	r. ft.
156 „	Galvanised iron gutter with necessary iron clamps, including fixing and painting complete	do.
186 „	Galvanised iron downfall pipes, 4" dram with necessary iron clamps, including fixing and painting complete.	do.

N.B.—The following materials will be supplied by the department and the cost recovered from the contractor:—

(1) Lime, Re 0-4-3 per c. ft. at G.E.P.
(2) Burnt shell, Re. 0-3-6 do.
(3) Cement, Rs. 90 per ton. South India Industrials.
(4) Zinc, white, 82-8 per cwt. Public Works Stores.
(5) White lead Rs. 56 per cwt. do.
(6) Pale boiled linseed oil Rs. 3-1-0 per gallon.
(7) Green powder, Re. 66 per cwt. Public Works Stores.
(8) Double boiled linseed oil Rs. 4-14-1 per gallon
(9) Silicate chocolate paint, Re. 27-14-0.

R. H. SMITH,
Executive Engineer, South Presidency Division.

Madras, 27th September 1922.

SALE OF RIGHT OF CUTTING GRASS ON DELTA CHANNEL BANKS, ETC.

It is hereby notified that the right of cutting grass on delta channel banks, tank bunds and flood embankments for the year 1923-23 (i.e., 1st October 1922 to 30th September 1923) will be sold in public auction by the undermentioned officer at the places and on dates specified against the plots in the following list:—

CONDITIONS OF THE SALE

(1) Intending bidders should present themselves at the places an hour before the commencement of the sale and should pay a deposit money of not less than Rs. 10 before bidding.

(2) Persons who have not paid any deposit money are not allowed into the compound nor are they allowed to bid for any of the plots.

(3) Deposits of unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them after the sales are completed.

(4) As soon as the sales are knocked down the highest bidder should pay his bid amount then and there, failing which the plot will be re-sold at the risk of the highest bidder.

(5) Accepting the bid whether high or low will rest with the Executive Engineer. He need not assign any reasons whatsoever for so doing.

Right of cutting grass for the year 1923-23 (i.e., 1st October 1922 to 30th September 1923).

Number and name of plot.

Penner right flood bank.

[Place and date of auction—Executive Engineer's office, Nellore, 6th November 1922—By whom auctioned, Subdivisional officer, Gudur subdivision.]

1. From weir No. 1 at Muthukuru up to Kodapad limit.
2. Nellore tank and supply channel.
3. Uyyalakuru head to Servepalli canal branch No. 1, minor branch channel A, sub-branch channels C. and D.
4. Other side of Penner river land east of tramway.
5. Main channel head sluice to Jaffer Sahib canal regulator.
6. Surveypalli canal up to workshop regulator.
7. Surveypalli canal up to Kanupathipad regulator.
8. Jaffer Sahib canal up to Alluparam regulator.
9. Krishnapatnam canal up to Kanupalli drop.

[Place and date of auction—Jaydurpet, 29th October 1922—By whom auctioned, Subdivisional officer, Gudur subdivision.]

1. Jaffer Sahib canal from Alluparam regulator to Narayana Reddipet regulator.
2. Penner right flood bank from Kodapad limit to end.
3. Kandithipalem channel from head to end.
4. Labour channel from head to end.
5. Gangapatam channel from head to end.
6. Mypad channel from head to end.
7. Venkampalem from head to end.
8. Do. from Pottapalli regulator to end and minor branch channels.
9. Labour tank.
10. Konuru tank.
11. Ponnuri tank.
12. Gangapatam tank.
13. Madivithipalem tank.
14. Kandithipalem tank.
15. Kanuturupad tank.
16. Indukurpet large tank.
17. Do. small tank.
18. Pimatapalli tank.
19. Venkampalem tank.
20. Pottapadi tank.

Kodur branch.

[Place and date of auction—Muraher, 29th October 1922—By whom auctioned, Subdivisional officer, Gudur subdivision.]

1. Kodur channel from head to end.
2. Varigunda channel.
3. Mudurkuruppalem channel.
4. Chidipalipad channel.
5. Kodur Idur branch.

Number and name of plot.

Kodur branch—contd.

[Place and date of auction—Brahmadevam, 31st October 1922—By whom auctioned, Subdivisional officer, Gudur subdivision.]

6. Mudurkuruppalem tank.
7. Thimapalli-Gudur tank.
8. Podur tank.
9. Karuthur tank.
10. Chinna chenukur tank.
11. Varigunda larger tank.
12. Do. small tank.
13. Papireddipalem tanks.

Krishnapatnam Canal.

1. Kanupalli drop to Brahmadevam drop.
2. Head to end of Muthukur channel.
3. Do. of Mamidipadu.
4. Do. of Budda drainage.
5. Do. of Pyrampanam.
6. Pyrampanam large tanks.
7. Do. small tank.
8. Nalatur large tank.
9. Do. small tank.
10. Brahmapalem tank.
11. Muthukur large tank.
12. Do. small tank.
13. Venkatripati tank.
14. Pedathipadur tank.

Servepalli Canal branch.

1. Vallur channel from head to end.
2. Perambedi channel from head to end.
3. Punjapalem channel from head to end.
4. All tanks up to Narthekpalli large tank and small tanks in Vallur channel Pottampad channel.

[Place and date of auction—Servepalli, 2nd November 1922—By whom auctioned, Subdivisional officer, Gudur subdivision.]

Old Anakapalli channel in Kanupathipad limits.
Servepalli channel up to end.
Main drain up to end.
Singareddi drain up to end.
Padupathi drain
Idayala channel
All tanks under reservoir.

The portion up to Pahu Rao choultry has been proposed to be leased out for five years to B. Narasareddi. Hence this will not be auctioned.

G. R. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Nellore Division.

Nellore, 25th September 1923.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 76 of Act VII of 1880 that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of Koonamoppam, hamlet of Pulicat, Ponneri taluk, and all

claims thereto must be preferred and proved within six months from the date of this notification before the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvallur, Chingleput district :—

Description of property	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery
A teakwood 17 feet long and 6½ feet in girth.	22nd July 1922 ..	Keeranaippam, hamlet of Puliyat, Ponneri taluk, Chingleput district.

இதனால் 1930 ஆம் ஆண்டு 7-வது அட்டவணை 70-வது செய்முறை விளம்பியிலுள்ள மேற்படி விடயம், பொன்னேரி தாலுகா புலியாம்பட்டு கிராமத்திலுள்ள கீரனாயிற்றுப்பாக்கம் இனாமில் வசித்து வரும் சுப்பராயலு செட்டியாரின் மகனாகிய சுப்பராயலு செட்டியார் முறையீடு செய்துள்ளபடியால், எவரேனும் மேற்படி இந்த விடயத்தில் ஆறு மாதத்திற்குள்ளாக செங்கல்பட்டு மாவட்ட ரெவின்யூ டிவிஷனல் ஆபீசர் முன்பாக தங்கள் முறையீடுகளை செய்யவேண்டியது :—

சொத்தின் விபரம்.	தகவல் பெற்ற தேதி.	தகவல் பெற்ற இடம்.
17 அடி நீளம் 6½ அடி சுற்றளவு உள்ள தேக்குமரம், 1	1922 ஆம் வருஷம் ஜூலை மாதம் 22உ.	செங்கல்பட்டு மாவட்டம் பொன்னேரி தாலுகா புலியாம்பட்டு கிராமத்திலுள்ள கீரனாயிற்றுப்பாக்கம் இனாமில் வசிக்கும்.

Tiruvallur, 27th September 1922.

R. CHELLAM AYYAR,
Revenue Divisional Officer.

FOR SALE IN THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF EXPLOSIVES WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES RULES, 1914, which include the rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives issued by the Government of India. Re. 1 per copy.

RULES FOR THE TRANSPORT AND IMPORTATION OF EXPLOSIVES AT THE PORT OF MADRAS. As 4 per copy.

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[A Catalogue of all Madras Government Publications available for sale may be obtained gratis from the Government Press, Mint Buildings, or at Mount Road Branch, Madras.]

[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

LIST OF GAZETTED OFFICERS IN THE MADRAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, corrected up to 1st September 1922. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 4 (1 a.).

CLASSIFIED LIST OF FOREST OFFICERS IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY (with Coorg), corrected up to 1st September 1922. Imperial 8vo. Paper cover. Anna 1 (1 a.).

BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS. 1920 Edn. Correction slips Nos. 68 to 74 to Volume I. Each. Pice 1 (6 *p.*). Nos. 42 to 61 to Volume II. Each. Pice 1 (6 *p.*).

LIST OF REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT IN THE RAMNAD DISTRICT as it stood on 1st April 1922. Re. 1 (8 *as.*). Kurnool, Re. 3-6 (4 *as.*). Salem, Re. 1 (4 *as.*).

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF JAILS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, 1921. Foolscap folio. Wrapper. Re. 1-8 (4 *as.*).

TEACHERS' COLLEGE BULLETIN No. 15—REPORT OF THE BINET SIMON TESTS, 1922. Royal 8vo. As. 10 (1 *a.* 6 *p.*)

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from non-Brahmin candidates who have passed the Intermediate grade, in Shorthand for the post of a clerk with shorthand allowance in this court. They should reach this court by the 15th October next.

District Munsif's Court, Gingee at Tindivanam, 11th September 1922.

V. K. RANGA ACHARIYAR, *District Munsif*

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates duly qualified under the examination rules for the post of a compounder on a salary of Rs. 25 per mensem. The vacancy is a permanent one. Preference will be given to an ex-service candidate. Apply to "The Superintendent, Government Victoria Hospital for Caste and Gosha Women, Madras.

M. STEWART,
Acting Superintendent.

Madras, 12th September 1922.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates duly qualified for the post of carpentry foreman at His Majesty's Penitentiary, Madras, on a salary of Rs. 50-2-60 per mensem. Only persons who have passed in cabinet-making, freehand outline drawing, elementary carpentry and who will be able to teach carpentry to the convicts need apply. The applicant must be a good carpenter and expert at cabinet-making.

Applications stating age and qualifications with copies of testimonials, if any, should be submitted to the undersigned.

The selected candidate will be on probation for three months and will after the period of probation be confirmed, if found suitable. The appointment is pensionable but not permanent and does not carry any house-rent or Presidency allowance.

G. W. MACONACHIE, Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent of Prisons.

The Penitentiary, Madras,
13th September 1922.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of the draughtsman in the District Forest Office, Anantapur. The post is an acting one lasting for three months from 15th October 1922 and carries a pay of Rs. 35—1½—50—1—60.

L. S. JANES,
District Forest Officer.

Anantapur, 20th September 1922.

APPLICATIONS are invited from passed Lower Subordinates of the College of Engineering for acting, temporary and permanent vacancies in this circle. Salary will be Rs. 50 per mensem to start with. The applicants should be under 25 years of age. The vacancies are at present in Tanjore and South Arcot districts.

R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR,
Superintending Engineer, V Circle.

Madras, 22nd September 1922.

APPLICATIONS are invited from deputy surveyors with knowledge of theodolite work for employment as theodolite surveyor in the Special Revenue staff of the Revenue Settlement Party No. III, Bellary. The pay of the post is Rs. 52 besides travelling allowance admissible under the new rules. Candidates now at work in the Survey Parties should submit their applications through the proper channel. Copies of testimonials should also accompany the applications, service, age and departmental test qualifications should be specified.

APPLICATIONS are invited from non-Brahman graduates or Intermediate candidates for a permanent vacancy on Rs. 35—1½—50-1-60 (annual) in the Revenue Settlement Party No III, Bellary. Knowledge of Telugu is essential. Particulars of their age, reference to the *Fort St. George Gazette*, in which their university qualifications are published and details of their previous employment should be given. Copies of testimonials must also accompany the applications.

A. A. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge.

Bellary, 21th September 1922.

There are now two vacancies in the Muhammadan Devastanam Committee, Madurantakam taluk, and one vacancy in the Chinglepat Muhammadan Devastanam Committee caused by the death of Sayyid Ahmad Kabir Sahib and Ahmad Hussain Sahib and Sikender Beg Sahib, respectively.

Applications for the said vacancies in the form of duly verified petition, will be received by this court till the end of October 1922 and considered on 14th November 1922.

F. A. COLERIDGE,
District Judge.

Chinglepat, 25th September 1922.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified candidates under Public Service Rules for the post of Shorthand Typist in this Court. The vacancy will become permanent after July 1923. Applicants should be competent to take up other work of the Court if need be. Applications should be sent (through the head of office in the case of candidates already in service) so as to reach this Court before the 10th October 1922. Graduates preferred. Pay according to qualifications for Typists as provided by G.O. No. 1054, Finance, dated 20th October 1921, and shorthand allowance as provided by G.O. No. 25, Law (General), dated 5th January 1922, consistent with the time-scale of pay sanctioned in G.O. No. 711, Finance, dated 11th July 1921.

B. RAMA RAO,
Subordinate Judge.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Cuddapah,
27th September 1922.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after 12th October 1922, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Secunderabad, 1st September 1922. S. J DALAL, B.A., LL.B.

On or after 6th November 1922, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 19th September 1922. A. ABDUL RAHIM.

On or after 20th October 1922, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Coimbatore, 26th September 1922. P. GOVINDA MENON.

NOTICE.

I, B. D. Ayathan, shall henceforth be known as A. B. Das.

Madras, 30th September 1922. B. D. AYATHAN.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership subsisting between (1) N. Doraiswamy Naidu, (2) Takoor Doss Kasi Doss and Paramananda Doss Takoor Doss and (3) Puvvada Narasimhulu Chetti in the piecegoods business carried on under the name and style of P. N. Doraiswamy Naidu and Co. at No. 2, Varadamuthiappan Street, Madras, has been dissolved with effect from the 16th September 1922. As from that date the said business will belong to and be carried on by Takoor Doss Kasi Doss and Paramananda Doss Takoor Doss under the name and style of Takoor Doss Kasi Doss and Sons who will be responsible for and pay and discharge all debts and liabilities of the partnership as at the date of the dissolution; and all outstandings due to the partnership as at the date of dissolution shall be payable to the said Takoor Doss Kasi Doss and Sons. The said N Doraiswamy Naidu and the said Puvvada Narasimhulu Chetty have no further interest or concern in the said business and they will not be liable for any debts or liabilities due by the partnership nor will they be entitled to collect or receive any debt due to the partnership.

NAGAMALLI DORASWAMY NAIDU.
TAKOOR DOSS KASI DOSS.
PARAMANADA DOSS THAKOOR DOSS.
PUVVADA NARASIMHULU CHETTY.

Madras, 19th September 1922.

LOST.

The Government Promissory note No. E 032762 of the year 1921 (full note) of the five per cent loan of Government Promissory note for Rs. 200 (two hundred only), originally standing in the name of Pichipati Sami Reddi of Saidapuram and by whom it was never endorsed to any other person having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

20th July 1922. Name of the advertiser—PICHIPATI NOMI REDDI.
Residence—Sydapuram, Palapanur post.

The Government Promissory-note No. E 007239 of the five and a half per cent loan of 1921 for Rs. 200 (rupees two hundred only) originally standing in the name of the Bank of Madras and last endorsed to K. H. Puttannar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

9th September 1922. Name of the advertiser—K. H. PUTTANNA.
Residence—Bommagondanakere, Malkalmuru taluk, Mysore Province.

The Government Promissory Note No D009939 of the 5½ per cent War Bonds 1928 for Rs. 100 originally standing in the name of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, and last endorsed to Balabhadra Mahapatro, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—BALABHADRA MAHAPATRO.
Residence—Khallikote.

THE Government Promissory Note No 001283 of the 5½ per cent War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 500 (rupees five hundred) originally standing in the name of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, and last endorsed to T. A. Muthukumaraswami Pillai, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Residence: East House, Jinji, Tenkasi, S. I. Advertiser: T. A. MUTHUKUMARASWAMI PILLAI.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY RECORDS.

1922	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Thermometers. Corrected Daily means. Dry.	Wet.	Observed Extremes. Max.	Min.	Solar Maximum Heat in Vacuo.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction	Daily velocity.	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky	Bright sunshine	General weather.
September.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Ct.		Miles	Inches.	Ct.	Hrs.	
25th Mon. ..	29·817	88·2	76·8	96·4	76·4	154·1	59	S E	324	0·07	32	7·1	Distant thunderstorm.
26th Tues. ..	·809	88·3	77·8	96·8	77·1	155·0	73	W by N	82	0·31	85	3·6	Do.
27th Wed. ..	·781	87·4	77·7	88·1	76·6	146·0	63	N by E	110	..	46	7·1	Fine with passing clouds.
28th Thurs.	·811	84·4	78·6	93·8	8·3	150·8	74	N E by E	60	0·26	83	3·8	Distant thunderstorm.
29th Fri. ..	·834	85·2	77·4	92·7	76·0	150·1	69	N W	165	..	25	6·7	Do.
30th Sat. ..	·789	85·2	77·5	95·9	78·7	154·8	64	E	102	0·01	20	8·6	Fine
October.													
1st Sun. ..	·761	82·9	75·9	94·6	76·1	146·8	74	S W	126	0·12	58	5·9	Thunderstorm.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the rain gauge is two feet from ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 14·64 inches, the average due for the same period being 19·80 inches.

Madras Observatory,
2nd October 1922.

S. R. U. SAVOOR,
Deputy Director.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 40.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 3, 1922. [Price, 3 *pies*.

AUDIT REPORT ON THE CHINTADRIPET CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LIMITED, No. 1628.

The accounts of the Chintadripet Co-operative Bank, Limited, No. 1628, for the co-operative year ending 30th June 1922 as audited by M.R.Ry. U. L. Venkatanarasayya, City Auditor, are passed. Statements of (1) Receipts and Disbursements, (2) Profit and Loss, (3) Assets and Liabilities furnished by the Auditor are appended to this order.

2. *Members and share capital.*—The number of members rose during the year from 815 to 901 and the paid-up share capital from Rs. 12,050 to Rs. 14,427.

3. *Borrowings.*—There was a fall in deposits and loans from individual members and non-members from Rs. 34,157 to Rs. 16,361. This was chiefly due to the enforcement of one month's notice at least for return of sums offered at rates higher than 3 per cent. This fall was made good by borrowing from the Christian Central Bank indebtedness to which rose from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 28,441.

4. *Loans.*—One hundred and forty-four loans amounting to Rs. 34,582 were granted in the year as against 124 amounting to Rs. 44,334 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 34,582 were repaid as against Rs. 20,436 in the previous year. There were 360 loans outstanding against members amounting to Rs. 57,420 at the end of the year as against 634 loans and Rs. 47,628-5-0 in the previous year. There were overdues of Rs. 11,253 in principal and Rs. 1,254-10-7 in interest at the end of the year. Prompt steps to reduce the heavy overdues are urgently called for. Forty eight cases of awards under arbitration rules are pending execution at the end of the year. Applications for execution may be expedited for a few worst of them.

5. *Net profits.*—The bank earned during the year a divisible net profit of Rs. 1,687-15-8. One-fourth of this amount, viz., Rs. 409-7-11 should go to reserve fund. The balance is available for distribution as honorarium, dividend, common good fund, etc., subject to the limitations laid down in by law 37 (3). Any balance left after distribution should be added to reserve.

6. *Reserve fund.*—The liability of the society to reserve fund declared in the audit order of 1920-21 was Rs. 2,580-10-2. To this was added by the Directors not only the surplus of Rs. 145-25-6 left after distribution out of the previous year's profits for honorarium, dividend, etc., but also Rs. 455-12-2 out of the honorarium earned by them for 1922-21. Thus the total reserve fund at the opening of the year rose to Rs. 2,825-8-0. With the addition of Rs. 409 7-11 the liability of the society to reserve fund will be Rs. 3,234-15-11. Against this, it has an investment of Rs. 2,993-15-9. The bank is therefore requested to remit the balance of Rs. 240-14-2 to the Christian Central Bank, Limited, Madras.

(1) *Receipts.*

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Share payments				4,362	4	0
Loans and deposits by—						
Members ..	16,523	9	5			
Non-members ..	21,249	3	11	37,773	0	0
Loans from Central Bank ..				35,893	13	0
Loans repaid by—						
Primary Societies ..	103	0	0	31,799	5	0
Members ..	2,696	5	0	4,904	8	4
Interest received ..		..				
Other items—						
Paragraph X ..	397	7	12			
Paragraph XV ..	540	6	2	938	0	1
Total ..				1,39,740	11	1
Opening balance ..				6,298	5	3
Grand total ..				1,20,039	3	4

(2) *Disbursements.*

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Share capital withdrawn ..				2,176	0	0
Loans and deposits withdrawn by—						
Members ..	38,708	11	0			
Non-members ..	40,986	14	0	79,688	9	0
Loans repaid to Central Banks ..				7,549	10	0
Loans to members				34,582	0	0
Interest paid on borrowed deposits ..				1,988	4	2
Dividend paid and honorarium ..				1,259	0	0
Establishment and contingencies ..				915	0	0
Other items ..				48	8	0
Carried to reserve (actually paid) ..				1,279	0	0
Total expenditure ..				1,34,989	5	2
Closing balance ..				4,049	13	2
Grand total ..				1,20,039	3	4

(2) *Profit.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Interest earned	4,873	1	0
Other items	427	7	11
Total ..	5,300	8	11

(3) *Assets.*

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Cash in hand and bank				4,669	13	3
Other investments—						
Reserve fund				3,693	15	9
Shares in ginning press				100	0	0
Loans due by members				47,420	0	0
Interest accrued—						
Accrued and not overdue	172	12	11	1,437	7	8
Accrued and overdue	1,264	14	7			
Other items—						
Law charges	101	8	0	148	8	0
Summons fees	2	0	0			
Furniture	15	0	0			
Total assets ..				56,369	11	6

(2) *Loss.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Interest paid and due	3,443	2	8
Establishment and contingent charges paid and due	818	8	11
Other items	9	14	0
Total ..	3,862	9	8
Net profit ..	1,437	13	8

(3) *Liabilities.*

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Loans and deposits from members				3,914	3	5
Loans and deposits from non-members (other loans)				12,267	10	2
Loans from Provincial and Central Banks				28,444	4	4
Share capital				14,227	0	0
Interest and dividend due by society				3,015	16	5
Other items—						
Appraiser's fees	18	8	0	27	8	5
Notice fees payable	8	11	6			
Reserve fund				3,691	4	9
Total liabilities				66,367	3	9
Net difference between assets and liabilities ..				2,002	18	3

Madras, 9th September 1922.

M. E. VENKATA ACHARYA,
Assistant Registrar.

MADRAS : PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 40] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 3, 1922. [PRICE, 4 *ans.*

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1922.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 30th September 1922.—Rainfall heavy South Arcot; moderate Agency, Trichinopoly and Tanjore; fair Ganjam, Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah, Chingleput, Chittoor, Ramnad and Travancore; light or nil elsewhere. *Rainfall in week generally below average.* Rainfall to-date below average except Agency, South Arcot, Tanjore and West Coast. Transplanting of paddy mainly in Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore and West Coast and sowing of dry crops mainly in the Central districts proceeding. *Sowings to-date very much restricted in the Deccan.* Standing crops fair but affected in parts of thirteen districts. Harvested paddy on the West Coast, outturn bumper; cholam, cumbu and ragi in parts, fair. Irrigation water is deficient in parts except West Coast. Pasture sufficient except in parts of Deccan, Nellore and Central districts. Fodder available except in parts of Agency, Ganjam, Kistna, Deccan and Central districts. Prices steady. *Good rains urgently needed for dry crops.*

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE,
MADRAS, *3rd October* 1922.

R. D. ANSTEAD,
Offg. Director of Agriculture.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

AGENCY DIVISION.

Water-supply sufficient except in Polavaram, Yellavaram, Chodavaram and Gudem. Sowing cholam and ragi in one taluk and gingelly in one taluk. Standing crops thriving except in *Polavaram where they are affected by want of rains.* Harvested gingelly in ten taluks; outturn poor. Prospects normal.

GANJAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Russelkonda 41·1 feet Surada 28 feet. *Sowings to-date very satisfactory.* Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi in wet lands; outturn fair. Prospects fair; *more rains wanted for rainfed lands in Chicacole and in parts of Berhampur.*

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Standing crops thriving. *Sowings to-date about average.* Harvested cumbu and ragi; outturn fair. Season generally fair; *more rains needed in parts of Golgonda, Saravasiddhi and Anakapalle; prospects of paddy uncertain in the south and southern taluks.*

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient except in the upland taluks. Godavari 3·8 feet above anicut. Ploughing for dry crops. Transplanting paddy in parts of Tuni and sowing cholam. *Sowings to-date about average but less than last year.* Standing crops fair but *wet crops in the uplands are a failure as a whole.* Harvested gingelly; outturn poor. Prospects generally fair; *more rains required in the upland taluks.*

KISTNA.

Water-supply sufficient except in tanks. Kistna 1·8 feet above anicut. Sowing cholam. *Sowings to-date about average but less than last year.* Standing crops fair; *rainfed paddy failed in the Tiruvuru taluk; paddy in the upland villages will generally be a failure.* Harvested gingelly; outturn poor. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in tanks in parts. Preparing dry lands for late crops. *Sowings to-date of dry crops more than the average but less than last year; sowings to-date of wet crops correspond.* Standing crops fair but dry crops affected to some extent by delayed and scanty rainfall. Harvested cumbu in parts; outturn fair. *Prospects* fair.

KURNOOL.

Rainfall to-date below average. Water-supply generally insufficient in rainfed tanks and wells and sufficient in canals and canal-fed tanks. Tungabhadra 0·23 foot above crest; Sankesala 1,950 cubic feet per second. Sowing cholam and cotton in parts. *Sowings to date of dry crops less than last year.* Standing crops generally fair *except in parts of Dhone, Pattikonda and Karnul where they are affected by drought.* Harvested cumbu in parts; outturn normal Prospects generally fair except in the taluk of Karnool and parts of Dhone and Pattikonda, which consist mostly of red-soil and depend mainly on the early crops; rains very urgently required in these portions. *Situation fraught with some anxiety especially as these portions have had successively unfavourable seasons during the past three years.*

BELLARY.

Rainfall to-date about half of average. Water-supply sufficient in rivers and channels except in Bellary and Rayadrug and in wells except in parts of the western taluks, and generally insufficient in tanks Ploughing black soil lands. Sowing korra and cotton in Hospet taluk. *Sowings to date of dry crops less than the average and much less than last year; many of the red soil lands left waste.* Standing crops fair, but early sown crops except cotton affected in parts of all taluks except Hospet and Adoni. *Prospects not encouraging except in Hospet and Adoni taluks; rains urgently needed.*

ANANTAPUR.

Rainfall to-date less than half average. Water-supply insufficient. *Sowings to-date of dry crops less than the average and very much less than last year.* Irrigated crops fair; *unirrigated dry crops in parts of Penukonda, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug, Anantapur, Gooty and Kadiri taluks are in very urgent need of rains. Prospects in Gooty improving a little owing to the rainfall of one inch received in the week; good rains urgently needed both for sowing and standing crops.*

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply sufficient in wells and generally insufficient in other sources. Sowing paddy, in parts of two taluks and groundnut in parts of one taluk. *Sowings to-date of dry crops about average but less than last year.* Standing crops fair. *Situation slightly improved owing to recent rains; more rains needed very urgently for the standing crops and for raising wet crops under tanks.*

NELLORE.

Rainfall in date below average and ill-distributed. Water-supply generally insufficient except in wells. Sowing and transplanting paddy; sowing castor and cotton in parts. *Sowings to-date of wet crops very much restricted; sowings to-date of dry crops fair* Standing crops fair *except paddy in Gudur, Kavur and Kavali where it is poor.* Harvested cumbu and ragi; outturn generally fair; cholam poor. *Want of rains and insufficient or no supplies to irrigation sources have retarded cultivation and are beginning to give cause for anxiety; standing crops need rain urgently.*

CHINGLEPUT

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing paddy. *Sowings to date about average and last year* Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and ragi; outturn fair. Prospects fair; *more rains wanted throughout the district for standing paddy crops especially in parts of Sriperumbudur taluk.*

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient in three taluks and parts of five taluks in tanks, in two taluks in rivers and canals and in all taluks in wells. Sowing and transplanting paddy in parts. *Sowings to-date about average.* Standing crops fair. Harvested cumbu and ragi; outturn fair. Prospects fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Sowing paddy in parts. *Sowings to-date of dry crops a little less than last year but a little greater than the average.* Standing crops under wells generally fair; dry crops affected in parts for want of sufficient rains. *Prospects improving owing to recent rains which have saved the dry crops over about two-thirds of the district; practically no supply for wet crops; more rains needed.*

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient except generally under wells. *Sowings to-date satisfactory for dry crops owing to the early rains in May and June.* Standing crops fair. Prospects generally fair; *more rains needed to bring supplies in tanks; a portion of the wet ayacut lying waste for want of supply in the irrigation sources.* Fodder sells dear.

SALEM.

Water-supply sufficient in wells except in Krishnagiri, Hosur and Tirthahengode taluks; insufficient in other sources. Transplanting paddy and ragi under wells and sowing cholam and groundnut. *Sowings to-date of dry crops greater than average but about the same as last year.* Standing crops generally fair to good; *dry crops affected in parts of Krishnagiri, Hosur, Dharmapuri and Uttangarai taluks for want of rains.* Harvested cumbu; outturn below normal. *Prospects not encouraging in parts; heavy rains needed throughout for standing crops.*

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply generally insufficient except in parts. Twelve feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode Transplanting paddy, ragi and lobsans in parts, sowing cholam, cumbu and cotton in parts and planting sugarcane in parts. *Sowings to-date of dry crops much less than last year.* Standing crops generally fair; *but dry crops affected in Coimbatore, Dharapuram and Pallakad taluks; wet crops also affected in Coimbatore taluk.* Harvested cholam, cumbu, ragi, groundnut and sugarcane; outturn fair to normal. Prospects generally fair, *want of rains very keenly felt.*

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient except under tanks and wells in parts of all taluks except Trichinopoly. Transplanting paddy and ragi and sowing cholam, cumbu, varagu and groundnut in parts and planting sugarcane in parts. *Sowings to-date of dry crops restricted.* Standing crops fair *but affected in parts by want of rains.* Harvested kar paddy, cholam, cumbu, ragi, varagu, groundnut and sugarcane; cutturai fair. Prospects fair; *rains urgently required in the dry areas of the district.* Fodder sells dear in Karur taluk.

TANJORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in the non-deltaic parts. Discharge over the Grand Anicut 1·8 feet. Discharge over the crest of the Lower Anicut in the Coleroon northern and southern branches 5 feet in each. Sowing and transplanting paddy. *Sowings to-date of dry crops a little less than the average and last year; sowings to-date of wet crops same as the average but greater than last year.* Standing crops generally fair to good *except in the Pattukottai taluk where they are reported to be affected for want of rains.* Prospects generally fair; rains needed for dry crops in the Mannargudi taluk and for wet and dry crops in the Pattukkottai taluk and in parts of Arantangi taluk.

MADURA.

Water-supply generally insufficient except in the Periyar area and except generally under wells. Discharge through Periyar main canal 1,041 cubic feet per second. Transplanting paddy and ragi in parts and sowing cholam and cumbu in parts. *Wet cultivation not yet commenced in the new Periyar area for want of sufficient water-supply. Sowings to-date of dry crops less than the average and last year; sowings to-date of wet crops same as average but greater than last year.* Standing crops fair to good except those grown under wells in the Dindigul taluk which are reported to be affected. Prospects fair.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply insufficient. Sowing paddy, cholam, cumbu and ragi. Standing crops good. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply insufficient; supply in the Tambraparni has run very short. No flow over Srivaikuntam anicut. Discharge through vents adequate. *Sowings to-date a little more than the average and last year.* Standing crops good except paddy in the eastern portions of the area irrigated by the Tambraparni; *about ten thousand acres of paddy will wither if fresh supply is not received in the Tambraparni. Large extents in the Nanguneri taluk and under the Ghatana river in the Ambasamudram taluk are also withering.* Harvested paddy, cholam and cumbu, cutturai fair. *Prospects not encouraging; rains needed urgently.*

MALABAR.

Rainfall to-date timely and sufficient. Transplanting second crop paddy in parts. *Sowings to-date more than the average and last year.* Standing crops (paddy and pepper) generally good. Harvested first crop paddy; cutturai above normal. Prospects satisfactory.

SOUTH KANARA.

Rain-fall to-date above average. Sowing second crop paddy in parts of four taluks. *Sowings to-date of dry crops more than the average but about the same as last year; sowings to-date of wet crops about the same as the average and last year.* Standing crops fairly good. Harvested first crop paddy; cutturai above normal. Prospects satisfactory.

TRAVANCORE.

Rainfall to-date above average. Sowing second crop paddy in parts.

COCHIN.

Rainfall to-date above average.

THE NILGIRIS

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. *Sowings to-date same as the average and last year.* Prospects fair.

Note.—(1) *Fodder* is insufficient in parts of Kurnool, Bellary, except Hospet and Hadagalli taluks, Anantapur, one taluk of Cuddapah, most parts of Nellore, parts of two taluks and two divisions of Chittoor, parts of Ankonam and Gudiyattam taluks of North Arcot, Dharmapuri and Uthangarai taluks of Salem, Coimbatore, Dharapuram, Erode, Palnadam and Udumalpet taluks of Coimbatore and parts of Pattambahi, Karur and Kulittalai taluks of Trichinopoly.

(2) *Fodder* is insufficient in Nagar, Bhadrachalam and Chodavaram taluks of the agency Division, parts and Sompeta taluks of Ganjam, Nandigama of Kistna, parts of Dhone and Pattikonda taluks of Kurnool, parts of Harpanahalli, Hosdurga, Kudligi, Adoni and Hadagalli taluks of Bellary, Gooty, Kadiri and Kalyandurg taluks of Anantapur, one taluk of Cuddapah, Chittoor, Arni division of North Arcot and Dharmapuri and Uthangarai taluks of Salem. The deficiency in Kurnool is met by the concession of free removal of grass and fodder leaves from forest reserves.

(3) *Cattle diseases*—

(a) Rinderpest is reported from the G. Udayagiri taluk of the Agency division, the Nandigama taluk of Kistna and the Dhone taluk of Kurnool.

(b) Foot-and-mouth disease is reported from the Tuni taluk of Godavari, Nandikothur taluk of Kurnool, and the Kangandi division of North Arcot.

(c) Grass-stocks are limited in parts of Dhone and Pattikonda taluks of Kurnool.

(d) Employment is limited in the Gooty taluk of Anantapur and in parts of one taluk and one division of Chittoor where it is reported to be not fully available.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1922.

Division	District	Rainfall in inches: In the week: 1922.	In the week: Average of 30 years ending with 1921.	Up to the end of the week from 1st April: 1922.	Up to the end of the week from 1st April: Average of 30 years ending with 1921.	Prices in Rates (or 80 pounds) per Rupee: Rice: Average for September.*	Rice: Last week.	Rice: This week.	Ragi: Average for September.*	Ragi: Last week.	Ragi: This week.	Cholam: Average for September.*	Cholam: Last week.	Cholam: This week.	Cumbu: Average for September.*	Cumbu: Last week.	Cumbu: This week.	District	Division
Circars	Agency Division	1·3	(a) 2·1	60·0	(a)48·9	..	(b)7·0	6·6	..	(b)16·3	15·7	..	(b)13·6	13·8	..	13·7	13·7	Agency Division	Circars.
	Ganjam	0·8	2·6	33·8	38·8	7·5	7·1	7·2	14·6	16·4	15·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ganjam	
	Vizagapatam	0·3	1·6	21·7	25·1	7·2	(b)7·6	5·9	13·3	(b)12·6	12·6	..	(b)10·6	10·5	14·6	12·6	13·6	Vizagapatam	
	Godavari	0·1	1·4	18·3	20·9	7·3	5·8	5·6	12·7	10·6	10·6	12·6	10·4	10·4	..	13·2	14·6	Godavari	
	Kistna	..	1·4	19·8	26·3	7·5	5·6	6·6	12·1	10·3	10·6	10·6	8·4	8·5	..	11·7	11·7	Kistna	
	Guntur	..	1·3	16·1	21·5	7·6	5·6	6·6	..	10·6	10·5	11·1	(b)8·2	8·5	17·4	7·9	9·0	Guntur	
Deccan	Kurnool	0·7	2·7	10·7	18·9	7·2	4·3	5·5	..	10·1	10·1	13·4	10·2	10·2	10·7	7·9	7·9	Kurnool	Deccan.
	Bellary	0·5	1·8	9·2	17·2	6·6	5·3	6·3	..	12·1	10·5	12·2	10·1	6·9	..	..	..	Bellary	
	Anantapur	0·2	1·7	8·6	16·8	7·3	5·4	6·4	13·5	9·5	9·2	12·4	10·5	9·6	12·7	9·6	8·6	Anantapur	
	Cuddapah	0·7	1·4	10·7	16·3	6·1	5·3	6·3	13·2	9·5	9·5	12·4	9·6	9·6	11·9	9·2	8·3	Cuddapah	
Carnatic	Nellore	0·2	1·2	8·6	13·2	6·1	5·7	6·7	12·4	9·6	9·6	11·6	9·2	9·5	11·3	8·6	8·7	Nellore	Carnatic.
	Chingleput	0·8	1·3	16·8	15·6	7·2	5·0	5·0	10·3	7·4	7·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chingleput	
	Madras	0·6	0·9	11·7	17·6	6·5	5·2	6·2	11·1	7·4	7·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madras	
	South Arcot	3·8	1·6	20·6	18·9	7·3	5·6	4·8	11·1	7·1	7·1	..	..	..	10·6	8·9	7·0	South Arcot	
Central	Chittoor	0·6	1·4	12·2	17·6	7·7	5·4	5·4	12·3	9·6	8·0	..	..	..	11·2	9·5	8·5	Chittoor	Central.
	North Arcot	0·4	1·6	16·6	26·7	7·3	5·2	6·2	13·1	7·8	7·6	..	..	..	11·7	8·3	8·4	North Arcot	
	Salem	0·2	1·7	16·6	21·9	6·7	4·8	6·8	12·3	8·3	9·5	11·5	9·8	9·8	11·5	8·1	8·1	Salem	
	Coimbatore	0·1	1·0	11·4	14·2	6·7	5·8	6·0	11·8	8·9	9·1	11·4	8·2	8·4	10·7	(b) 8·1	8·1	Coimbatore	
	Trichinopoly	1·3	1·6	14·4	19·8	6·8	4·8	4·7	12·8	7·7	7·7	11·6	8·1	7·8	10·7	6·8	6·8	Trichinopoly	
South	Tanjore	2·8	1·2	18·3	14·1	6·9	4·9	4·9	(b)11·7	8·8	8·8	..	..	..	..	8·2	8·2	Tanjore	South.
	Madura	0·3	1·2	12·6	14·4	6·7	4·6	4·6	12·1	8·8	9·0	10·8	9·1	8·2	10·3	7·8	7·8	Madura	
	Ramnad	0·6	0·6	11·0	11·0	6·8	4·8	4·5	12·0	8·1	7·9	11·8	8·8	8·7	9·6	(b) 7·6	7·6	Ramnad	
	Tinnevelly	..	0·4	7·0	7·0	7·8	5·4	5·4	12·8	8·3	8·3	12·6	10·0	10·1	10·3	7·4	7·4	Tinnevelly	
West Coast	Malabar	..	1·8	135·2	98·8	7·2	5·4	5·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Malabar	West Coast.
	South Kanara	0·2	2·1	154·0	138·8	7·5	6·8	6·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	South Kanara	
	Travancore	0·4	†1·8	48·9	†43·0	..	3·4	3·4	..	5·3	5·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	Travancore	
	Cochin	0·2	†3·8	105·2	†87·8	..	5·1	5·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cochin	
Hills	The Nilgiris	0·3	2·0	44·2	51·0	6·9	4·6	4·8	11·1	7·4	7·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hills, The Nilgiris.	

*Average of the 10 years ending 1921-22. †Average of 10 years. (a) Average of the Agency division of the old Vizagapatam district. (b) Revised figure.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 12th September 1922 :—

No. 25 of 1922.

A Bill to amend the Hindu Law of Succession.

Whereas there is difference of opinion as regards the right of illegitimate sons to succeed and their shares in the case of Sudras ;

And whereas the term Sudra is indiscriminately applied to various communities who do not come within that category, and attempts to determine the caste in certain cases are likely to lead to harmful and acrimonious disputes which are not desirable in the public interests;

And whereas it is desirable that in the Hindu Law of Succession there should not be any distinctions based on caste; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Illegitimate Sons Rights Act, 1922.

Illegitimate son of Hindu not to inherit property of putative father. 2. The illegitimate son of a Hindu of any caste shall not be entitled to inherit or claim any share in the property belonging to the putative father at his death either solely or jointly along with other coparceners, nor shall he be entitled to take the property of the legitimate sons or other descendants of his putative father, either by inheritance or by survivorship.

Saving of rights already admitted or subject of suit.

3. This Act applies to all illegitimate sons whose right has not either been admitted or made the subject of a claim in a Civil Court having jurisdiction to entertain the suit.

Illegitimate son's right to maintenance not affected.

4. The right of illegitimate sons to maintenance is not in any way affected by this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The differences in the Hindu Law of Succession between illegitimate sons of the three regenerate classes and of the fourth, having been based on the indefiniteness of the marriage sacrament, and looseness of the marriage tie among the latter in ancient times, and they having very much advanced socially, so that the ceremonial and marriage tie among them now is as rigorous as among the first three classes except in the case of a very few communities, it is necessary that this difference should be removed and this Bill is introduced, with the object of making the Hindu Law of Succession uniform for all classes to whom it is applicable.

SIMLA,
The 7th July 1922.

M. K. REDDI.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 12th September 1922:—

No. 26 OF 1922.

A Bill further to amend the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend certain provisions of the law relating to Legal Practitioners, in the manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Legal Practitioners (Amendment) Act, 1922.

XVIII of 1879.

Substitution of new section for section 4 of Act XVIII of 1879.

2. For section 4 of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"4. (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary provided by any law or by any rule framed by any High Court under the Letters Patent constituting such Court or otherwise, every person now or hereinafter entered as an Advocate or as a Vakil on the roll of any High Court under such Letters Patent or under section 41 of this Act, shall be entitled to practise in all matters in the Original as well as Appellate jurisdiction of the Court on the roll of which he is entered.

Advocates and Vakils.

(2) Every such Advocate or Vakil shall be entitled to practise in all the Courts subordinate to the Court on the roll of which he is entered, and in all revenue offices situate within the local limits of the appellate jurisdiction of such Court, subject, nevertheless, in the rules in force relating to the language in which the Court or office is to be addressed by pleaders or revenue-agents, and any person so entered who ordinarily practises in the Court on the roll of which he is entered or some Court subordinate thereto shall, notwithstanding anything herein contained, be entitled, as such, to practise in any Court in British India other than a High Court on whose roll he is not entered, or, with the permission of the Court, in any High Court on whose roll he is not entered, and in any revenue-office.

(3) Advocates and Vakils entered on the rolls of any High Court shall, in the conduct of cases, have pre-audience according to the respective dates of their enrolment."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The distinctions between Barristers, enrolled as Advocates, and Vakils, practising in the different Indian High Courts, in the matter of professional rights and privileges, have long been the subject of adverse comment.

Whatever the initial reasons for inequalities based on differences in law, procedure and language in vogue in the highest Courts in the early days of British rule in India, there can no longer be any justification for their continuance, particularly in view of our insistent demand for the recognition of indigenous talent in every other branch of life. The injustice of the position is known to have struck some of the distinguished legal and educational authorities in England also, who have favoured the suggestion for the establishment of a self-contained Indian Bar, on the lines of Colonial Bars, to which Barristers and Indian-trained pleaders would be admitted on equal terms. This very idea was mooted in the Legislative Assembly in February 1921, in a Resolution moved by Munshi Iswar Saran. The present Bill does not, however, seek to give effect to the ambitious scheme put forward in that connection. It may be looked upon as a tentative measure which, while retaining Advocates and Vakils as two distinct classes, only seeks to remove the principal disabilities of the latter. It will enable Vakils to practise in all matters in the Original Side of those High Courts in which they are not so authorised at present. It will also do away with the practice under which Advocates take precedence over Vakils, irrespective of their length of practice at the Bar.

The distinctions which the Bill aims at removing owe their existence either to rules framed by the High Courts under their Letters Patent, or otherwise, or to rules of practice recognised by them. The reforms which the Bill has in view could, therefore, be brought about by the High Courts themselves. As matters stand, however, the privileges and disabilities of the Vakils are not the same in all the High Courts; and much as uniformity is desirable in these matters, there is no machinery other than legislation which can secure it. Moreover, it can be claimed that the present Bill is the

reflex of strong public opinion in a matter of some national importance, which the Legislature more than any other authority is bound to take into account.

The 25th July 1923. K. C. NEOGY.

NOTES ON CLAUSES.

Clause 2.—Proposed sub-section (1) of section 4 of Act XVIII of 1879.—This authorises Vakils to practise in matters in the Original Side in all the High Courts uniformly, notwithstanding the present bars to such privilege in some of the High Courts. Incidentally, it also recognises the existing right of Advocates to practice in the Original as well as Appellate Side of the High Courts, and of the Vakils to practise in the Appellate Side.

Proposed sub-section (2) of section 4 of Act XVIII of 1879.—This practically reproduces the provisions of the existing section 4 of the Act, minus its proviso.

Proposed sub-section (3) of section 4 of Act XVIII of 1879.—This prescribes the order of pre-audience as between Advocates and Vakils according to the dates of their enrolment.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 13th September 1923 :—

No. 27 of 1923.

A Bill to define the liability of employers in certain cases of suits for damages brought against them by workmen, and to provide for the payment by certain classes of employers to their workmen of compensation for injury by accident.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define the liability of employers in certain cases of suits for damages brought against them by workmen, and to provide for the payment by certain classes of employers to their workmen of compensation for injury by accident; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Southal Parganas.

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of July 1924.

Definitions.

2. (1) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "adult" and "minor" mean respectively a person who is and a person who is not above the age of fifteen years;

(b) "Commissioner" means a Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation appointed under section 23;

(c) "dependant" means the wife, husband, father, mother, minor son or minor daughter of a deceased workman;

(d) "employer" includes any body of persons whether incorporated or not and any managing agent of an employer and the legal representative of a deceased employer, and, when the services of a workman are temporarily lent or let on hire to another person by the person with whom the workman has entered into a contract of service or apprenticeship, means such other person while the workman is working for him;

(e) "managing agent" means any person appointed or acting as the representative of another person for the purpose of carrying on such other person's trade or business, but does not include an individual manager subordinate to an employer;

(f) "partial disablement" means, where the disablement is of a temporary nature, such disablement as reduces the earning capacity of a workman in any employment in which he was engaged at the time of the accident resulting in the disablement, and, where the disablement is of a permanent nature, such disablement as reduces his earning capacity in every employment which he was capable of undertaking at that time : provided that every injury specified in Schedule I shall be deemed to result in permanent partial disablement;

(g) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(h) "qualified medical practitioner" means any person registered under the Medical Act, 1858, or any Act amending the same, or under any Act of any Legislature in British India providing for the maintenance of a register of medical practitioners, or any person who is the holder, grantee or recipient of any degree, diploma, license, certificate or other document, stating or implying that him qualified to practise western medical science, and conferred, granted or issued by an authority specified in the Schedule to the Indian Medical Degrees Act, 1916; 21 & 22 Vict. c. 90. VII of 1916.

(i) "seamen" means the master or any person forming part of the crew of any sea-going ship registered under the Bombay Coasting Vessels Act, 1838, or the Indian Registration of Ships Act, 1841, or the Indian Registration of Ships Act (1841) Amendment Act, 1850, or of any home-trade ship so registered of a registered tonnage of not less than three-hundred tons, or of any inland steam-vessel as defined in section 2 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917, of a registered tonnage of not less than one hundred tons; XIX of 1838. X of 1841. XI of 1850. I of 1917.

(j) "total disablement" means such disablement, whether of a temporary or permanent nature, as incapacitates a workman for all work which he was capable of performing at the time of the accident resulting in such disablement : provided that permanent total disablement shall be deemed to result from the permanent total loss of the sight of both eyes or from any combination of injuries specified in Schedule I where the aggregate percentage of the loss of earning capacity, as specified in that Schedule against those injuries, amounts to one hundred per cent;

(k) "wages" includes any privilege or benefit which is capable of being estimated in money, other than a travelling allowance or the value of any travelling concession or a sum paid to a workman to cover any special expenses entailed on him by the nature of his employment;

(l) "workman" means any person (other than a person whose employment is of a casual nature and who is employed otherwise than for the purposes of the employer's trade or business) who is a railway servant as defined in section 3 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, or permanently employed in any administrative district or subdivisional office of a railway or who is either by way of manual labour or on a monthly wage not exceeding three hundred rupees, employed in any such capacity as is specified in Schedule II, whether the contract of employment was made before or after the passing of this Act and whether such contract is expressed or implied, oral or in writing; but does not include any person working in the capacity of a member of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces or of the Royal Indian Marine Service; and any reference to a workman who has been injured shall, where the workman is dead, include a reference to his dependants or any of them.

IX of 1890.

(2) The exercise and performance of the powers and duties of a local authority or of any department of the Government shall, for the purposes of this Act, unless a contrary intention appears, be deemed to be the trade or business of such authority or department.

(3) The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that the provisions of this Act shall apply in the case of any person (other than a person whose employment is of a casual nature and who is employed otherwise than for the purpose of the employer's trade or business) who is employed by way of manual labour or on a monthly wage not exceeding three hundred rupees in any occupation declared by such notification to be a hazardous occupation, or that the said provision shall apply in the case of any specified class of such persons or in the case of any such person or class to whom any specified injury is caused; and any person in whose case the said provisions are so made applicable shall be deemed to be a workman within the meaning of this Act.

CHAPTER II.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

Defence of common employment barred in certain cases.

5. Where personal injury is caused to a workman,—

(a) by reason of the omission of the employer to maintain in good and safe condition any way, works, machinery or plant connected with or used in his trade or business, or by reason of any like omission on the part of any person in the service of the employer who has been entrusted by the employer with the duty of seeing that such way, works, machinery or plant are in good and safe condition; or

(b) by reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer who has any superintendence entrusted to him, whilst in the exercise of such superintendence; or

(c) by reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer to whose orders or directions the workman at the time of the injury was bound to conform and did conform, where the injury resulted from his having so conformed; or

(d) by reason of any act or omission of any person in the service of the employer done or made in obedience to any rule or bye-law of the employer (not being a rule or bye-law which is required by or under any law for the time being in force to be approved by any authority and which has been so approved) or in obedience to particular instructions given by any person to whom the employer has delegated authority in that behalf;

a suit for damages in respect of the injury instituted by the workman or by any person entitled in case of his death shall not fail by reason only of the fact that the workman was at the time of the injury a workman of or in the service of, or engaged in the work of, the employer.

Risk not to be deemed to have been assumed without full knowledge.

6. In any such suit for damages, the workman shall not be deemed to have undertaken any risk attaching to the employment unless the employer proves that the risk was fully understood by the workman and that the workman voluntarily undertook the same.

Limitation.

7. The provisions of this Chapter shall not apply in the case of any suit for damages in respect of an injury which is instituted after the expiration of six months from the date of the injury.

CHAPTER III.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Employer's liability for compensation.

8. (1) If personal injury is caused to a workman by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, his employer shall be liable to pay compensation in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter:

Provided that—

(a) the employer shall not be so liable in respect of any injury which does not result in the total or partial disablement of the workman for a period exceeding ten days;

(b) if the accident is directly attributable to—

(i) the workman having been at the time thereof under the influence of drink or drugs, or

(ii) the disobedience of the workman to an order expressly given or made known to him and which he may reasonably be expected to have remembered, or

(iii) the removal by the workman of any safety guard or other device which he knew to have been provided for safety purposes,

the employer shall not be liable to pay compensation unless the injury results in death to the workman or in his permanent total disablement, in either of which cases the employer shall be liable to pay only half the compensation to which the workman would otherwise have been entitled; and

(c) an employer shall not be liable to pay compensation—

(i) in respect of any workman employed in the inspection or upkeep of a sewer except in the case of the death of such person owing to poisoning by sewer gas, or

(ii) in respect of any workman employed in the construction, repair or demolition of a building or bridge except in the case of the death or permanent total disablement of the workman.

(2) If a workman employed in any employment involving the handling of wool, hair, bristles, hides or skins contracts the disease of anthrax, or if a workman whilst in the service of an employer in whose service he has been employed for a continuous period of not less than six months in any employment specified in Schedule III, contracts any disease specified therein as an occupational disease peculiar to that employment, the contracting of the disease shall be deemed to be an injury by accident within the meaning of this section and, unless the employer proves the contrary, the accident shall be deemed to have arisen out of and in the course of the employment

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section a period of service shall be deemed to be continuous which has not included a period of service under any other employer.

(3) The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, add any description of employment to the employments specified in Schedule III, and shall specify in the case of the employments so added the diseases which shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to be occupational diseases peculiar to those employments respectively, and the provisions of sub-section (2) shall thereupon apply as if such diseases had been declared by this Act to be occupational diseases peculiar to those employments.

(4) Save as provided by sub-sections (2) and (3), no compensation shall be payable to a workman in respect of any disease unless the disease is solely and directly attributable to a specific injury by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment

(5) Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to confer any right to compensation on a workman in respect of any injury if he has instituted in a Civil Court a suit for damages in respect of the injury against the employer or any other person; and no suit for damages shall be maintainable by a workman in any Court of law in respect of any injury—

(a) if he has instituted a claim to compensation in respect of the injury before a Commissioner; or

(b) if an agreement has been come to between the workman and his employer providing for the payment of compensation in respect of the injury in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Amount of compensation. 7. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the amount of compensation shall be as follows, namely:—

A. Where death results from the injury—

(i) in the case of an adult, a sum equal to thirty months' wages or two thousand five hundred rupees, whichever is less, and

(ii) in the case of a minor, fifty rupees.

B. Where permanent total disablement results from the injury—

(i) in the case of an adult, a sum equal to forty-two months' wages or three thousand five hundred rupees, whichever is less, and

(ii) in the case of a minor, a sum equal to eighty-four months' wages or three thousand five hundred rupees whichever is less

C. Where permanent partial disablement results from the injury—

(i) in the case of an injury specified in Schedule I, such percentage of the compensation which would have been payable in the case of permanent total disablement as is specified therein as being the percentage of the loss of earning capacity caused by that injury; and

(ii) in the case of an injury not specified in Schedule I, such percentage of the compensation payable in the case of permanent total disablement as is proportionate to the loss of earning capacity permanently caused by the injury.

Explanation.—Where more injuries than one are caused by the same accident, the amount of compensation payable under this head shall be aggregated but not so in any case as to exceed the amount which would have been payable if permanent total disablement had resulted from the injuries.

D. Where temporary disablement, whether total or partial, results from the injury, a half-monthly payment payable on the expiry of fifteen days from the tenth day of the disablement, and thereafter half monthly during the disablement or during a period of seven years, whichever period is shorter—

(i) in the case of an adult, of a sum equal to one-fourth of his monthly wages or fifteen rupees whichever is less, and

(ii) in the case of a minor, of a sum equal to one third of his monthly wages or fifteen rupees, whichever is less:

Provided that there shall be deducted from any lump sum or half monthly payments to which the workman is entitled the amount of any payment or allowance which the workman has received from the employer by way of compensation during the period of disablement prior to the receipt of such lump sum or of the first half-monthly payment, as the case may be, and no half-monthly payment shall in any case exceed the difference between half the amount of the monthly wages of the workman before the accident and half the amount of such wages which he is earning after the accident.

(2) On the ceasing of the disablement before the date on which any half-monthly payment falls due, there shall be payable in respect of that half-month a sum proportionate to the duration of the disablement in that half-month.

Method of calculating wages. 8. For the purposes of section 7 the monthly wages of a workman shall be calculated as follows, namely:—

(a) where the workman has, during a continuous period of not less than twelve months immediately preceding the accident, been in the service of the employer who is liable to pay

compensation, the monthly wage of the workman shall be one-twelfth of the total wages earned by him from the employer in respect of the last twelve months of that period;

(b) in other cases, the monthly wage shall be thirty times the total wages earned in respect of the last continuous period of service immediately preceding the accident from the employer who is liable to pay compensation, divided by the number of days comprising such period:

Provided that the sum arrived at by a calculation under clause (a) or clause (b) shall be increased or decreased, as the case may be, to the amount specified in the second column of Schedule IV against the head specified in the first column thereof within the limits of which such sum is included.

Explanation.—A period of service shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be continuous which has not been interrupted by a period of absence from work exceeding ten days.

Review.

9. (1) Any half monthly payment payable under section 7 may be reviewed by the Commissioner on the application either of the employer or of the workman, accompanied by the certificate of a qualified medical practitioner that there has been a change in the condition of the workman or, subject to rules made under this Act, on application made without such certificate; and every such half monthly payment payable to a minor shall be so reviewed on the attainment by the minor of the age of fifteen years.

(2) Any half-monthly payment may, on review under this section, subject to the provisions of this Act, be increased, decreased or ended:

Provided that, in the case of a workman who attains the age of fifteen years while in receipt of such payments, the half-monthly payment may be increased to any sum not exceeding one-fourth of the monthly wages which the workman would probably have been earning at the date of the review if he had remained uninjured, or not exceeding fifteen rupees, whichever is less.

Commutation of half monthly payments.

10. Any right to receive half-monthly payments may, by agreement between the parties or, if the parties cannot agree and the payments have been continued for not less than six months, on the application of either party to the Commissioner, be redeemed by the payment of a lump sum of such amount as may be agreed to by the parties or determined by the Commissioner, as the case may be.

Distribution of compensation.

11. (1) Compensation payable in respect of a workman whose injury has resulted in death shall be deposited with the Commissioner, and any sum so deposited shall be apportioned among the dependants of the deceased workman or any of them in such proportion as the Commissioner thinks fit, or may, in the discretion of the Commissioner, be allotted to any one such dependant, and the sum so allotted to any dependant shall either be paid to him or be invested, applied or otherwise dealt with for his benefit in such manner as the Commissioner thinks fit.

(2) Any other compensation payable under this Act may be deposited with the Commissioner and, when so deposited, shall be paid over by the Commissioner to the person entitled thereto.

(3) The receipt of the Commissioner shall be a sufficient discharge in respect of any amount deposited with him under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2).

(4) On the deposit of any money under sub-section (1), the Commissioner may deduct therefrom the actual cost of the workman's funeral expenses, to an amount not exceeding fifty rupees, and pay the same to the person by whom such expenses were incurred, and shall, if he thinks necessary, cause notice to be published or to be served on such dependant in such manner as he thinks fit calling upon the dependants to appear before him on such date as he may fix for determining the distribution of the compensation. If the Commissioner is satisfied, after any enquiry which he may deem necessary, that no dependant exists, he shall repay the balance of the money to the employer by whom it was paid.

(5) Where a half-monthly payment is payable under this Act to a person under any legal disability, the Commissioner may, of his own motion or on application made to him in this behalf, order that the half-monthly payment be paid during the disability to any dependant of the workman or to any other person whom he thinks best fitted to provide for the welfare of the workman.

(6) Where, on application made to him in this behalf or otherwise, the Commissioner is satisfied that, on account of neglect of children on the part of a widow or on account of the variation of the circumstances of any dependant of a deceased workman or for any other sufficient cause, an order of the Commissioner as to the distribution of any sum paid as compensation or as to the manner in which any sum payable to any such dependant is to be invested, applied or otherwise dealt with ought to be varied, the Commissioner may make such orders for the variation of the former order as he thinks just in the circumstances of the case:

Provided that no such order prejudicial to any person shall be made unless such person has been given an opportunity of showing cause why the order should not be made, or shall be made in any case in which it would involve the repayment by a dependant of any sum already paid to him.

(7) Where any lump sum has been paid to an injured workman or, under the orders of the Commissioner, to any person on his behalf, and such sum exceeds in amount the sum which would have been payable if the injury had resulted in the death of the workman, the employer shall not be entitled to recover the balance in the event of the death of the workman; but, if the employer has deposited such lump sum with the Commissioner, the Commissioner may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, make to the workman during a period not exceeding six months half-monthly payments not exceeding fifteen rupees each, and withhold payment of the balance during the continuance of such payments. If the workman dies before the balance is paid to him, the Commissioner shall repay to the employer the difference between the amount paid by the employer and the amount payable under this Act in the case of the death of the workman, or the balance remaining in the hands of the Commissioner, whichever is less.

Compensation not to be assigned, attached or charged.

12. Save as provided by this Act, no lump sum or half monthly payment payable under this Act shall in any way be capable of being assigned or charged or be liable to attachment or pass to any person other than the workman by operation of law, nor shall any claim be set off against the same.

Notice.

13. (1) No proceedings for the recovery of compensation under this Act shall be maintainable before a Commissioner unless notice of the accident has been given within seventy two hours of the accident and in the manner hereinafter provided, and unless the claim for compensation with respect to such accident has been made within six months of the occurrence of the accident or, in case of death, within six months from the date of death:

Provided that where the accident is the contracting of a disease in respect of which the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 6 are applicable, the accident shall be deemed to have occurred at midday on the first of the days during which the workman was continuously absent from work in consequence of the disablement caused by the disease.

Provided, further, that the Commissioner may admit and decide any claim to compensation in any case where the notice has been given or the claim made after the expiry of the period hereby allowed if he is satisfied that the failure to give the notice or make the claim, as the case may be, within that period was due to sufficient cause.

(2) Every such notice shall give the name and address of the person injured and shall state in ordinary language the cause of the injury and the date on which the accident happened, and shall be served on the employer or upon any one of several employers, or upon any person directly responsible to the employer for the management of any branch of the trade or business in which the injured workman was employed.

(3) The notice may be served by delivering the same at, or sending it by registered post addressed to, the residence or any office or place of business of the person on whom it is to be served.

Medical examination.

14. (1) Where a workman has given notice of an accident, he shall, if the employer within seven days offers to have him examined free of charge by a qualified medical practitioner, submit himself for such examination, and any workman who is in receipt of a half-monthly payment under this Act shall, if so required, submit himself for such examination from time to time:

Provided that a workman shall not be required to submit himself for examination by a medical practitioner otherwise than in accordance with rules made under this Act, or at more frequent intervals than may be prescribed.

(2) If a workman, on being required to do so by the employer under sub-section (1) or by the Commissioner at any time, refuses to submit himself for examination by a qualified medical practitioner or in any way obstructs the same, his right to compensation and to take or prosecute any proceeding under this Act in relation to compensation or, in the case of a workman in receipt of half-monthly payments, his right to receive half-monthly payments shall be suspended until such examination has taken place.

(3) Where under this section a right to compensation is suspended, no compensation shall be payable in respect of the period of suspension.

(4) Where an injured workman has refused to be attended by a qualified medical practitioner whose services have been offered to him by the employer free of charge, or having accepted such offer has failed to avail himself thereof to the extent required by the employer or has deliberately disregarded the instructions of such medical practitioner, then, if it is thereafter proved that the workman has not been regularly attended by a qualified medical practitioner and that such refusal, failure or disregard was unreasonable in the circumstances of the case and that the injury has been aggravated thereby, the injury and resulting disablement shall be deemed to be of the same nature and duration as they might reasonably have been expected to be if the workman had been regularly attended by a qualified medical practitioner, and compensation, if any, shall be payable accordingly.

Contracting.

15. (1) Where any person (hereinafter in this section referred to as the principal) in the course of or for the purposes of his trade or business contracts with any other person (hereinafter in this section referred to as the contractor) for the execution by or under the contractor of the whole or any part of any work which has been or is ordinarily undertaken by the principal in the course of or for the purposes of his trade or business, the principal shall be liable to pay to any workman employed in the execution of the work any compensation which he would have been liable to pay under this Act if that workman had been immediately employed by him; and where compensation is claimed from the principal, this Act shall apply as if references to the principal were substituted for references to the employer except that the amount of compensation shall be calculated with reference to the wages of the workman under the employer by whom he is immediately employed.

(2) Where the principal is liable to pay compensation under this section, he shall, if the contract with the contractor was made before the commencement of this Act and contains no provision to the contrary, be entitled to be indemnified by the contractor, and all questions as to the right to and the amount of any such indemnity shall, in default of agreement, be settled by the Commissioner.

(3) This section shall not apply—

(a) in any case where the accident occurred elsewhere than in or about the premises on which the principal has undertaken or usually undertakes, as the case may be, to execute the work or which are otherwise under his control or management; or

(b) where the principal is a local authority or a department of the Government.

Remedies of employer against stranger.

16. Where a workman has recovered compensation under this Act in respect of any injury caused under circumstances creating a legal liability of some person other than the person by whom the compensation was paid to pay damages in respect thereof, the person by whom the compensation was paid and any person who has been called on to pay an indemnity under section 15 shall be entitled to be indemnified by the person so liable to pay damages as aforesaid.

Insolvency of employer.

17. (1) Where any employer has entered into a contract with any insurer in respect of any liability under this Act to any workman, then in the event of the employer becoming insolvent or making a composition or scheme of arrangement with his creditors or, if the employer is a company, in the event of the company having commenced to be wound up, the rights of the employer against the insurer as respects that liability

shall, notwithstanding anything in any law for the time being in force relating to insolvency or the winding up of companies, be transferred to and vest in the workman, and upon any such transfer the insurers shall have the same rights and remedies and be subject to the same liabilities as if they were the employer, so however that the insurers shall not be under any greater liability to the workman than they would have been under to the employer.

(3) If the liability of the insurers to the workman is less than the liability of the employer to the workman, the workman may prove for the balance in the insolvency proceedings or liquidation.

(4) Where in any case such as is referred to in sub-section (2) the contract of the employer with the insurers is void or voidable by reason of non-compliance on the part of the employer with any terms or conditions of the contract (other than a stipulation for the payment of premia), the provisions of that sub-section shall apply as if the contract were not void or voidable, and the insurers shall be entitled to prove in the insolvency proceedings or liquidation for the amount paid to the workman :

Provided that the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply in any case in which the workman fails to give notice to the insurers of the occurrence of the accident and of any resulting disablement as soon as possible after he becomes aware of the institution of the insolvency or liquidation proceedings.

(5) There shall be deemed to be included among the debts which under section 49 of the Presidency-town Insolvency Act, 1909, or under section 61 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920, or under section 230 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, are in the distribution of the property of an insolvent or in the distribution of the assets of a company being wound up to be paid in priority to all other debts, the amount due in respect of any compensation the liability whereof accrued before the date of the order of adjudication of the insolvent or the date of the commencement of the winding up, as the case may be, and those Acts shall have effect accordingly.

III of 1909. V of 1920. VII of 1913.

(6) Where the compensation is a half-monthly payment, the amount due in respect thereof shall, for the purposes of this section, be taken to be the amount of the lump sum for which the half-monthly payment could, if redeemable, be redeemed if application were made for that purpose under section 10, and a certificate of the Commissioner as to the amount of such sum shall be conclusive proof thereof.

(7) The provisions of sub-section (4) shall apply in the case of any amount for which an insurer is entitled to prove under sub-section (3), but otherwise those provisions shall not apply where the insurer or the company being wound up has entered into such a contract with insurers as is referred to in sub-section (1).

(8) This section shall not apply where a company is wound up voluntarily merely for the purpose of reconstruction or of amalgamation with another company.

Special provisions relating to seamen.

18. This Act shall apply in the case of workmen who are seamen subject to the following modifications, namely :—

(1) The notice of the accident and the claim for compensation may, except where the person injured is the master of the ship, be served on the master of the ship as if he were the employer, but where the accident happened and the disablement commenced on board the ship, it shall not be necessary for any seaman not being the master of the ship to give any notice of the accident.

(2) If the person injured is the master of the ship, notice of the accident may be given at any time within fourteen days of the accident or, if the accident occurs whilst the ship is on a voyage, within fourteen days of its arrival at any port or loading-place in British India.

(3) In the case of the death of a seaman, the claim for compensation shall be made within six months after the news of the death has been received by the claimant or, where the ship has been or is deemed to have been lost with all hands, within eighteen months of the date on which the ship was, or is deemed to have been, so lost.

(4) Where an injured seaman is discharged or left behind in any part of His Majesty's dominions or in a foreign country, any depositions taken by any Judge or Magistrate in that part or by any Consular Officer in the foreign country and transmitted by the person by whom they are taken to the Governor-General in Council or any Local Government shall in any proceedings for enforcing the claim be admissible in evidence—

(a) if the deposition is authenticated by the signature of the Judge, Magistrate or Consular Officer before whom it is made ;

(b) if the defendant or the person accused, as the case may be, had an opportunity by himself or his agent to cross-examine the witness, and

(c) if the deposition was made in the course of a criminal proceeding, on proof that the deposition was taken in the presence of the person accused ;

and it shall not be necessary in any case to prove the signature or official character of the person appearing to have signed any such deposition and a certificate by such person that the defendant or the person accused had an opportunity of cross-examining the witness and that the deposition if made in a criminal proceeding was made in the presence of the person accused shall, unless the contrary is proved, be sufficient evidence that he had that opportunity and that it was so made.

(5) In the case of the death of a seaman leaving no dependants, the Commissioner shall, if the owner of the ship is under any law in force for the time being in British India relating to merchant shipping liable to pay the expenses of burial of the seaman, return to the employer the full amount of the compensation deposited under sub-section (1) of section 11 without making the deduction referred to in sub-section (3) of that section.

(6) No monthly payment shall be payable in respect of the period during which the owner of the ship is, under any law in force for the time being in British India relating to merchant shipping, liable to defray the expenses of maintenance of the injured seaman.

Returns to compensation.

19. The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that every person employing workmen, or that any specified class of such persons, shall send at such time and in such form and to such authority, as may be specified in the notification, a correct return specifying the number of injuries in respect of which compensation has been paid by the employer under this Act during the previous

year and the amount of such compensation, together with such other particulars as to the compensation as the Governor-General in Council may direct.

20. Any contract or agreement whether made before or after the commencement of this Act, whereby a workman relinquishes any right of compensation from the employer for personal injury arising out of or in the course of the employment, shall be null and void in so far as it purports to remove the liability of the employer to pay compensation under this Act.

Contracting out.

21. When any question arises as to the age of a person injured by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment in a factory, a certificate of a certifying surgeon granted in respect of such person under section 7 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, before the occurrence of the injury shall be conclusive proof of the age of such person.

Proof of age. XII of 1911.

CHAPTER IV.

COMMISSIONERS.

22. (*1*) If any question arises in any proceedings under this Act as to the liability of any person to pay compensation (including any question as to whether a person injured is or is not a workman) or as to the amount or duration of compensation under this Act (including any question as to the nature or extent of disablement), the question shall, in default of agreement, be settled by the Commissioner.

Reference to Commissioners.

(*2*) No Civil Court shall have jurisdiction to settle, decide or deal with any question which is by or under this Act to be settled, decided or dealt with by a Commissioner.

23. (*1*) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint any person to be a Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for such local area as may be specified in the notification.

Appointment of Commissioners.

(*2*) Any Commissioner may, for the purpose of deciding any matter referred to him for decision under this Act, choose one or more persons possessing special knowledge of any matter relevant to the matter under inquiry to assist him in holding the inquiry.

(*3*) Every Commissioner shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

24. (*1*) Where any matter is under this Act to be done by or before a Commissioner, the same shall subject to the provisions of this Act and to any rules made hereunder, be done by or before the Commissioner for the local area in which the accident took place which resulted in the injury:

Venue of proceedings and transfer.

Provided that, where the workman is a seaman, any such matter may be done by or before the Commissioner for the local area in which the owner or agent of the ship resides or carries on business.

(*2*) If a Commissioner is satisfied by any party to any proceedings under this Act pending before him that such matter can be more conveniently dealt with by any other Commissioner, whether in the same province or not, he may, subject to rules made under this Act, order such matter to be transferred to such other Commissioner either for report or for final disposal, and, if he does so, shall forthwith transmit by registered post to such other Commissioner all documents relevant for the decision of such matter and where the matter is transferred for final disposal, shall also transmit in the prescribed manner any money remaining in his hands or invested by him for the benefit of any party to the proceedings.

(*3*) The Commissioner to whom any matter is so transferred shall, subject to rules made under this Act, inquire thereinto and, if the matter was transferred for report, return his report thereon or, if the matter was transferred for final disposal, continue the proceedings as if they had originally commenced before him.

(*4*) On receipt of a report from a Commissioner to whom any matter has been transferred for report under sub-section (*2*), the Commissioner by whom it was referred shall decide the matter referred in conformity with such report.

25. (*1*) No application for the settlement of any matter by a Commissioner shall be made unless and until no one question has arisen between the parties in connexion therewith which they have been unable to settle by agreement.

Form of application.

(*2*) Where any such question has arisen, the application may be made in such form and shall be accompanied by such fee, if any, as may be prescribed, and shall contain the following particulars, namely:—

(*a*) a concise statement of the circumstances under which the application is made and the relief or order which the applicant claims;

(*b*) in the case of a claim for compensation against an employer, the date of service of notice of the accident on the employer and, if such notice has not been served or has not been served in due time, the reason for such omission;

(*c*) the full names and addresses of the parties; and

(*d*) a concise statement of the matters on which agreement has and on those on which agreement has not been come to.

(*3*) If the applicant is illiterate or for any other reason is unable to furnish the required information in writing, the application shall, if the applicant so desires, be prepared under the direction of the Commissioner.

26. The Commissioner shall have all the powers of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for the purpose of taking evidence on oath (which such Commissioner is hereby empowered to impose) and of enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of documents and material objects.

Powers and procedure of Commissioners. V of 1908.

27. Any appearance, application or act required to be made or done by any person before or to a Commissioner (other than an appearance of a party which is required for the purpose of his examination as a witness) may be made or done on behalf of such person by a legal practitioner or other person authorised in writing by such person.

Appearance of parties

Method of recording evidence.

28. The Commissioner shall make a brief memorandum of the substance of the evidence of every witness as the examination of the witness proceeds, and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Commissioner with his own hand and shall form part of the record:

Provided that, if the Commissioner is prevented from making such memorandum, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so and shall cause such memorandum to be made in writing from his dictation and shall sign the same, and such memorandum shall form part of the record:

Provided further, that the evidence of any medical witness shall be taken down as nearly as may be word for word.

Costs.

29. All costs incidental to any proceedings before a Commissioner shall, subject to rules made under this Act, be in the discretion of the Commissioner.

Power to submit cases.

30. A Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, submit any question of law for the decision of the High Court and, if he does so, shall decide the question in conformity with such decision.

Registration of agreements.

31. Where the amount of any lump sum payable as compensation has been settled by agreement, whether by way of redemption of a half-monthly payment or otherwise, or where any compensation has been so settled as being payable to a person under a legal disability or to a dependant, a memorandum thereof shall be sent the Commissioner, who shall, on being satisfied as to its genuineness, record the memorandum in a register in the prescribed manner:

Provided that—

(a) no such memorandum shall be recorded before seven days after communication by the Commissioner of notice to the parties concerned;

(b) where a workman seeks to record a memorandum of agreement between his employer and himself for the payment of compensation and the employer proves that the workman has in fact returned to work and is earning the same wages as he did before the accident and objects to the recording of such memorandum, the memorandum shall only be recorded, if at all, on such terms as the Commissioner thinks just in the circumstances;

(c) the Commissioner may at any time rectify the register;

(d) where it appears to the Commissioner that an agreement as the payment of a lump sum whether by way of redemption of a half-monthly payment or otherwise, or an agreement as to the amount of compensation payable to a person under any legal disability or to any dependant, ought not to be registered by reason of the inadequacy of the sum or amount, or by reason of the agreement having been obtained by fraud or undue influence or other improper means, he may refuse to record the memorandum of the agreement or make such order, including an order as to any sum already paid under the agreement, as he thinks just in the circumstances.

Effect of failure to register agreement.

32. An agreement as to the payment of a lump sum whether by way of redemption of a half-monthly payment or otherwise if not registered as provided in section 31 shall not, nor shall the payment of the sum payable under the agreement, exempt the person by whom a lump sum or half-monthly payment is payable from liability to pay such lump sum or to continue to make such half monthly payment, as the case may be and an agreement as to the amount of compensation to be paid to a person under a legal disability or to dependants, if not so registered, shall not, nor shall the payment of any sum payable under the agreement, exempt the person by whom the compensation is payable from liability to pay the full amount of compensation as provided in this Act, unless in either case he proves that the failure to register was not due to any neglect or default on his part.

Appeals.

33. (1) An appeal shall lie to the High Court from the following orders of a Commissioner, namely:—

(a) an order awarding as compensation a lump sum whether by way of redemption of a half-monthly payment or otherwise or disallowing a claim for a lump sum;

(b) an order refusing to allow redemption of a half-monthly payment;

(c) an order providing for the distribution of compensation among the dependants of a deceased workman, or disallowing any claim of a person alleged himself to be such dependant;

(d) an order allowing or disallowing any claim for the amount of an indemnity under the provisions of sub section (2) of section 18; or

(e) an order refusing to register a memorandum of agreement or registering the same or providing for the registration of the same subject to conditions:

Provided, that no appeal shall lie against any order unless a substantial question of law is involved in the appeal and in the case of an order other than an order such as is referred to in clause (b), unless the amount in dispute in the appeal is not less than three hundred rupees:

Provided, further, that no appeal shall lie in any case in which the parties have agreed to abide by the decision of the Commissioner or in which the order of the Commissioner gives effect to an agreement come to by the parties.

(2) The period of limitation for an appeal under this section shall be sixty days.

Recovery.

34. The Commissioner may recover as an arrear of land revenue any amount payable by any person under this Act, and the Commissioner shall be deemed to be a public officer within the meaning of section 5 of the Revenue Recovery Act, 1890. I of 1890.

CHAPTER V.

RULES.

Power of the Governor General in Council to make rules.

35. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters namely:—

(a) for prescribing the intervals at which and the circumstances in which an application for review may be made under section 9 when not accompanied by a medical certificate;

(*k*) for prescribing the intervals at which and the circumstances in which a workman may be required to submit himself for medical examination under sub-section (*1*) of section 44;

(*l*) for pre-scribing the procedure to be followed by Commissioners in the disposal of cases under this Act and by the parties in such cases;

(*m*) for regulating the transfer of matters and cases from one Commissioner to another and the transfer of money in such cases;

(*n*) for prescribing the manner in which money in the hands of a Commissioner may be invested for the benefit of dependants of a deceased workman and for the transfer of money so invested from one Commissioner to another;

(*o*) for the representation in proceedings before Commissioners of parties who are minors or are unable to make an appearance;

(*p*) for prescribing the form and manner in which memoranda of agreements shall be presented and registered;

(*q*) for the withholding by Commissioners, whether in whole or in part, of half-monthly payments pending decision on applications for review of the same; and

(*r*) for any other matter which is not, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, a matter of merely local or provincial importance.

Power of Local Government to make rules.

36. The Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council, make rules to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) for regulating the scales of costs which may be allowed in proceedings under this Act;

(*b*) for prescribing and determining the amount of the fees payable in respect of any proceedings before a Commissioner under this Act;

(*c*) for the maintenance by Commissioners of registers and records of proceedings before them; and

(*d*) generally for carrying out the provisions of this Act in respect of any matter which is, in the opinion of the Local Government, a matter of merely local importance in the province.

Publication of rules.

37. (*1*) The power to make rules conferred by sections 35 and 36 shall be subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(*2*) Rules so made shall be published in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, and on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

SCHEDULE I

[*See sections 2 (1) and 7.*]

List of injuries deemed to result in permanent partial disablement.

Injury.	Percentage of loss of earning capacity.	Injury.	Percentage of loss of earning capacity.
Loss of right arm above or at the elbow ..	70	Loss of thumb	25
Loss of left arm above or at the elbow ..	60	Loss of all toes of one foot	15
Loss of right arm below the elbow	50	Loss of one phalanx of thumb	10
Loss of leg at or above the knee	50	Loss of index finger	10
Loss of left arm below the elbow	40	Loss of great toe	15
Loss of leg below the knee	40	Loss of any finger other than index finger ..	5
Permanent total loss of hearing	50		

Note.—Complete and permanent loss of the use of any limb or member referred to in this Schedule shall be deemed to be the equivalent of the loss of that limb or member

SCHEDULE II.

[*See section 2 (1) (i).*]

List of persons who, subject to the provisions of section 2 (1) (i) are included in the definition of workmen.

The following persons are workmen within the meaning of section 2 (*1*) (*i*) and subject to the provisions of that section, that is to say, any person who is—

(i) employed in connexion with the service of a tramway as defined in section 3 of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, or XI of 1886.

(ii) employed within the meaning of clause (*f*) of section 2 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, in any place which is a factory within the meaning of sub-clause (*a*) of clause (*j*) of that section, or XII of 1911.

(iii) employed within the meaning of clause (*e*) of section 3 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, in any mine as defined in clause (*d*) of that section, or VIII of 1901.

(iv) employed as a seaman, or

(v) employed for the purpose of loading, unloading or coaling any ship at any pier, jetty, landing place, wharf, quay, dock, warehouse or shed, on, in or at which steam, water or other mechanical power or electrical power is used, or

(vi) employed in the construction, repair or demolition of—

(*a*) a building which at the time when the accident on account of which compensation is claimed takes place comprises more than one storey wholly or partly above ground, or

(*b*) a building which is used or intended to be used for industrial or commercial purposes, or

(*c*) a bridge exceeding or intended to exceed fifty feet in length; or

(vii) employed in setting up, repairing, maintaining, or taking down any telegraph or telephone line or post; or

(viii) employed in the inspection or upkeep of any underground sewer; or

(ix) employed in the service of any fire brigade.

SCHEDULE III.

[*See section 8.*]

List of occupational diseases.

Occupational disease.	Employment.	Occupational disease.	Employment.
Lead poisoning or its sequelæ.	Any process involving the use of lead or its preparations or compounds.	Phosphorus poisoning or its sequelæ.	Any process involving the use of phosphorus or its preparations or compounds.

SCHEDULE IV.

[*See section 8.*]

Table of annual wages.

Limits. Where the sum arrived at by a calculation under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of section 9 is—						Amount of wages.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
less than	8	0	0					0	0	0
not less than	8	0	0	but less than	11	0	0	10	0	0
"	11	0	0	do.	15	0	0	12	0	1
"	13	0	0	do.	17	8	0	15	4	0
"	17	8	0	do.	23	8	0	20	0	0
"	23	8	0	do.	27	8	0	25	0	0
"	27	8	0	do.	42	0	0	30	0	0

Limits. Where the sum arrived at by a calculation under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of section 9 is—						Amount of wages.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
not less than	22	8	0	but less than	37	8	0	35	0	0
"	37	8	0	do.	42	8	0	40	0	0
"	42	8	0	do.	50	0	0	45	4	0
"	50	0	0	do.	62	8	0	55	0	0
"	62	8	0	do.	75	0	0	65	0	0
"	75	0	0	do.	80	0	0	70	0	0
"	80	0	0					75	0	0
								80	0	0

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The general principle of workmen's compensation command almost universal acceptance, and India is now nearly alone amongst civilised countries in being without legislation embodying these principles. For a number of years the more generous employers have been in the habit of giving compensation voluntarily, but this practice is by no means general. The growing complexity of industry in this country, with the increasing use of machinery and consequent danger to workmen, along with the comparative poverty of the workmen themselves, renders it advisable that they should be protected, as far as possible, from hardship arising from accidents.

2. An additional advantage of legislation of this type is that, by increasing the importance for the employer of adequate safety devices, it reduces the number of accidents to workmen in a manner that cannot be achieved by official inspection. Further, the encouragement given to employers to provide adequate medical treatment for their workmen should mitigate the effects of such accidents as do occur. The benefits so conferred on the workman added to the increased sense of security which he will enjoy, should render industrial life more attractive and thus increase the available supply of labour. At the same time, a corresponding increase in the efficiency of the average workman may be expected. A system of insurance would prevent the burden from pressing too heavily on any particular employer.

3. After a detailed examination of the question by the Government of India, Local Governments were addressed in July 1921, and the provisional views of the Government of India were published for general information. The advisability of legislation has been accepted by the great majority of Local Governments and of employers' and workers' associations, and the Government of India believe that public opinion generally is in favour of legislation.

4. In June 1922, a committee was convened to consider the question. This committee was composed, for the most part, of members of the Imperial Legislature. After considering the numerous replies and opinions received by the Government of India, the committee was unanimously in favour of legislation, and drew up detailed recommendations regarding the lines which, in its opinion, such legislation should follow. The Bill now presented follows these recommendations closely. A number of supplementary provisions have been added where necessary, but practically no variations of importance have been made.

5. The Bill contains two distinct proposals. In Chapter II modifications are made in the ordinary civil law affecting the liability of employers for damages in respect of injuries sustained by their workmen; these clauses will operate only in actions before the ordinary civil courts. The main part of the Bill makes provision for workmen's compensation and sets up special machinery to deal with claims falling under this category.

6. Both parts of the Bill, however, apply to the same classes of workmen. If the scope of the employers' liability clauses was made wider than the scope of the workmen's compensation provisions, there would be considerable danger of a great increase in litigation. The classes included are those whose inclusion was recommended by the committee, and are specified in Schedule II. Two criteria have been followed in the determination of the classes to be included:—

(1) that the Bill should be confined to industries which are more or less organized;

(2) that only workmen whose occupation is hazardous should be included.

7. The general principle is that compensation should ordinarily be given to workmen who sustained personal injuries by accidents arising out of and in the course of their employment. Compensation will also be given in certain limited circumstances for disease. The actual rates of compensation payable are based on the unanimous recommendations of the committee. They are in every case subject to fixed maxima, in accordance with the committee's recommendations. It should be remembered, however, that the more highly paid workmen will be enabled, in cases to which the employers' liability clauses will apply, to obtain damages on a scale considerably in excess of the maximum fixed for workmen's compensation.

3. A consistent endeavour has been made to give as little opportunity for disputes as possible. Throughout the Bill, in the definitions adopted, the scales selected, and the exceptions permitted, the great aim has been precision, in order that, in as few cases as possible should the validity of a claim for compensation or the amount of that claim be open to doubt. At the same time, on the unanimous recommendation of the committee, provision has been made for special Tribunals to deal cheaply and expeditiously with any disputes that may arise, and generally to assist the parties in a manner which is not possible for the ordinary civil courts.

9. Detailed explanations of the provisions of the Bill are given in the subjoined Notes on Clauses.

NOTES ON CLAUSES.

Clause 1 (3).—A comparatively long date has been allowed in order to give sufficient time for the discussion of the Bill and for the establishment of the machinery necessary for its smooth working, including the organization of facilities for insurance.

Clause 2 (1) (a).—A division has been made at 15 years, because it is at or about this age that a large increase in the work and wages of a workman usually takes place. The age corresponds with the present minimum age for an adult under the Indian Factories Act, 1911.

Clause 2 (1) (e).—All the nearer relatives of a workman have been included. It will be unnecessary for the dependents to prove that they were actually dependent on the deceased workman. Provided that any one of them can prove the requisite relationship, compensation will be payable. At the same time, in the event of a dispute, it will be in the power of a Commissioner to distribute the compensation among the dependants as he thinks fit [*see* clause 11 (*1*)].

Clause 2 (1) (f).—A distinction is made between the partial temporary disablement and partial permanent disablement. If a workman is temporarily disabled, it would be unreasonable to refuse compensation on the ground that he could obtain equally remunerative work elsewhere, as it would probably take him some time to obtain that work, and he would prefer to return to work with which he was familiar. On the other hand, if a workman has suffered an absolute loss of earning capacity, it is not justifiable to regard him as permanently disabled. If a workman sustains any of the injuries specified in Schedule I, 2, will not be necessary for him to adduce any further proof of permanent disablement.

Clause 2 (1) (i).—The majority of Indian seamen are employed on ships which are registered in the United Kingdom, or whose running owner has his principal place of business in the United Kingdom. Such seamen are already covered by the British Workmen's Compensation Act, and the inclusion of seamen in both Acts would lead to serious difficulties. The present definition includes all the remaining Indian seamen, except—

(i) seamen serving on foreign ships,

(ii) seamen serving on the smaller coasting ships,

(iii) persons employed on small inland vessels.

It is scarcely practicable to legislate for foreign ships, which are virtually foreign soil. The small Indian ships excluded are owned as a rule by small employers, and are frequently manned on a family system.

Clause 2 (1) (j).—If a workman sustains any combination of injuries specified in Schedule I, such that the aggregate percentage of loss as shown in that Schedule adds up to one hundred or more, it will be unnecessary for him to prove that he is totally disabled.

Clause 2 (1) (k).—In computing wages it will be necessary to estimate the value of any concessions in such matters as house-rent, food or clothing given by the employer.

Clause 3 (1) (i).—With the exception of railway workers, the classes of workmen covered by the Act are specified in Schedule II. The exceptions are—

(i) Non manual workers drawing more than Rs. 300 a month. Men of this type should be qualified, by their education and their means, to make provision for themselves.

(ii) Casual labourers who are not employed for the purposes of the employer's trade or business. There are obvious practical difficulties in the way of including such men, and they are generally excluded in other countries.

(iii) The armed forces of the Crown. These men contract to serve on the understanding that they may be subjected to abnormal hazards, and separate provision is made for those who sustain injuries in the course of their duties.

In the case of railway workers, the first exception does not apply. With the exception of persons permanently employed in the larger railway offices, all railway employees have to undergo a certain amount of risk, and there would be great difficulty in making a distinction between manual and non-manual workers.

Clause 3 (3).—This sub-clause gives power to the Government of India to bring within the scope of the Act any class of workman whose occupation is more than usually hazardous. At the same time, it will be possible, in the case of workmen so included, to impose restrictions of the type exemplified in clause 6 (*1*), proviso (*c*).

Clause 5.—This clause is based on the provisions of the Employers' Liability Act, 1880 (43 & 44 Vict., c. 42), sections 1 and 2. The effect is to remove, in certain specified cases, a particular line of defence which may be open to the employer. Under the English common law an employer is not ordinarily liable to any employee for any injury which arises from the act or default of a fellow employee and the majority of injuries probably arise in this way. This defence is generally regarded as inequitable.

Clause 4.—This clause is intended to prevent any hardship which might be caused to workmen by the application of the common law doctrine of assumed risk, by which an employer is not liable for damage caused to his workmen through the ordinary risks of the employment, while a workman is presumed to have assumed any risk which is apparent at the time of entering on the employment, although in fact he may have had no knowledge of its existence.

Clause 5.—The period of limitation which must be observed if a workman is to have the benefit of clauses 3 and 4 is made to correspond with the period of limitation for workmen's compensation laid down in clause 13.

Clause 6 (1). Proviso (a).—It is unnecessary to give compensation for very trivial injuries, and to do so would result in malingering and would complicate the administration enormously. All Workmen's Compensation Acts, therefore, specify a waiting period; this is here fixed at ten days.

Proviso (b).—If the workman himself is directly responsible for the accident, the employer should not ordinarily be liable for compensation. An exception is made in the cases where very serious results arise from the accident, as it is felt that to deprive a workman of all compensation in such cases would act as a great hardship. Half the usual compensation is therefore allowed in cases where the workman is killed, or is completely disabled for life. An additional argument for making an exception in such cases is that the effects of the accident will be acutely felt by others than the workman himself. No provision is made for the case of self-inflicted injuries, as injuries so caused would not be held to have arisen from an accident.

Proviso (c) (i).—Sewage workers have been included in the Bill, only because they are subjected to the risk of losing their lives by sewer-gas poisoning. The application of the Bill in their case has therefore been restricted to this risk.

Proviso (c) (ii).—The case of the building trades is one of great difficulty. Following the general principles, it is undesirable that unorganised industries should be included within the scope of the Bill. In the building trades, however, it is not possible to devise any logical definition which will exclude all those engaged in the more organised branches of work and exclude all the others. And in view of the fact that this industry is distinctly hazardous to the workman, it is undesirable to exclude it altogether. An endeavour has therefore been made, by means of the definition in Schedule II (m), and the restriction here made, to surmount the administrative difficulties involved in the inclusion of this class of industry.

Clause 6 (2).—Certain occupations involve clear risks from specified diseases. If the workers in these occupations contract particular diseases, it is practically certain that the disease arose out of the employment. But most industrial diseases are contracted gradually, and in the case of a workman who has pursued the same occupation under several employers, it is not always possible to assign responsibility to any particular employer. This is especially the case as regards lead poisoning and phosphorus poisoning, the two diseases at present entered in Schedule III. On the other hand, anthrax is a disease which is not contracted gradually. The clause accordingly provides that, where a workman contracts one of the three specified occupational diseases, it is for the employer to prove that the disease did not result from this employment. Except in the case of anthrax, the grant of compensation is subject to the condition that six months should have elapsed since the workman took service with the employer concerned.

Clause 6 (3).—Power is given by the sub-clause to the Government of India to add occupational diseases to Schedule III, as further experience or the introduction of new industries renders this necessary.

Clause 6 (4).—A workman is not precluded from proving that he contracted any disease as the result of an accident. For example, a workman who contracted a mental disease as a result of a blow on his head should obviously have a claim for compensation. At the same time, in such cases, the workman will have to prove that the disease arose solely and directly from the injury he sustained.

Clause 6 (5).—In order to avoid unnecessary litigation, and to prevent double claims against employers, a workman who considers that, in addition to a claim for compensation, he could also sue in a civil court for damages is compelled to choose which remedy he will take, and is bound by his own decision when taken. In the case of all but the most highly paid workmen, there would be little advantage in choosing to sue for damages, but a workman in receipt of a high salary may prefer to do so, as no limit is set to the amount he can recover in a civil court, whereas strict limits are set to compensation.

Clause 7.—The results of injuries, so far as compensations are concerned, are divided into—

A. Death.
B. Permanent total disablement.
C. Permanent partial disablement.
D. Temporary disablement.

Many workmen are employed at very long distances from their homes, and when they are seriously injured, they will desire to return to their homes. It would be very inconvenient for such workmen to arrange for the transmission of small half monthly payments, and the employer would be put to equal trouble by such an arrangement. In each of the first three cases provision is therefore made for payment by lump sums. In the fourth case, payment is ordinarily to be in a series of half-monthly sums. Provision for commutation of such sums is made in clause 10.

In every case a distinction is drawn between adults and minors. This distinction is based on two considerations:—

(1) A minor does not ordinarily support a family;
(2) A minor is usually in receipt of a much lower wage than he may reasonably expect to earn during the greater part of the working life.

It is therefore provided that in the case of the death of a minor compensation should be limited to Rs. 50; this sum will be sufficient to cover funeral expenses. On the other hand, if a minor is permanently disabled for life, he should obviously receive as much as an adult in the same class of society. On the assumption that his wages will normally be about half the wages of the corresponding adult, he is awarded for every permanent injury double the number of months' wages that an adult will receive, but subject to the same maximum. In the case of temporary disablement, it would be difficult for a minor to live on one-half of his ordinary wages. He is therefore given two-thirds of his ordinary wages, and provision has been made in clause 8 for an increase in the amount when he attains 18 years of age.

Limits are set to compensation in every case. If an adult is killed or is totally disabled for life, the maximum compensation is that which a person in receipt of Rs 33-5-4 a month would receive. For temporary disablement the corresponding limit is Rs 60 a month. For a minor the limits are respectively, for permanent disablement Rs 41-10-8, and for temporary disablement Rs 45.

An endeavour has been made in Schedule I to specify all the commoner permanent injuries which are easily recognised, and to specify, by means of percentages of the compensation payable for permanent total disablement, definite sums and corresponding maxima. It is not possible to include every injury in such a Schedule, and it is provided that in other cases compensation should be based on the estimated loss of earning capacity.

It will be noticed that no distinction as regards compensation has been made between complete and partial temporary disablement, so long as the injured man is not actually working. If the injured man is at work, the employer is entitled to deduct from his original wage the wage that the workman is actually earning, before such compensation is calculated. Thus an employer is not entitled to reduce the amount of compensation payable merely because the injured man might be able to earn some money if he tried. Such a provision would necessitate the calculation in every case of the loss of earning capacity, with innumerable disputes in consequence. The employer is protected against fraud—

(1) by the exclusion of the trivial injuries on account of the ten days waiting period [*Clause 6* (1) (*c*)];

(2) by the fact that a workman will find it difficult to support a family for any period on half wages;

(3) by the power given by clause 9 to the employer to apply for review.

In no case does the compensation payable depend upon the actual number of surviving dependants. Numerous disputes regarding relationship, and long delays in preparing a complete list of relationships are thus avoided. At the same time, the employer is not tempted to discriminate against men with numerous relations.

Clause 5.—The premiums contained in sub-clauses (*a*) and (*b*) are designed to give fair estimates of the average actual earnings of a workman. The sums so reached are to be converted into a second set of sums, in accordance with the table given in Schedule IV. The object of this conversion is to prevent disputes regarding small differences in the employer's and workman's estimate of the wage. Such differences will not infrequently arise, especially when the difficulty of estimating the value of a free house and similar concessions is remembered. The effect of the Schedule is to render minor differences immaterial in most cases.

Clause 9.—Provision is made for review on the application of either party, but it is intended that review should not normally take place unless a medical certificate indicating a change is furnished. It may, however, be desirable that the review should take place in other cases, and it is intended to make provision for this by rules.

Special provision is made for minors in order that, on attaining the age of 15 years, they may be placed in a position as favourable as if the accident had occurred after, instead of before, they had attained their majority. (*See note on clause 7.*)

Clause 10.—Half monthly payments may at any time be commuted to lump sums by agreement of the parties, but subject to certain safeguards contained in clause 31. At the same time, provision is made, for commutation on the application of either party after six months have elapsed. This is designed to protect an employer when a workman with a comparatively trifling injury declines to return to work, and to assist a workman who wishes to return to his home, when the employer refuses to come to a final settlement.

Clause 11.—When a workman is killed, the employer is not directly interested in the actual number of dependants, and some time may elapse before sufficient information is available to enable the money to be equitably distributed. The responsibility of distribution is therefore thrown on the Commissioner, who will examine the extent to which each claimant should benefit, and will make inquiries regarding absent dependants, if necessary. Employers are also enabled to deposit any compensation payable with the Commissioner, and to obtain their discharge from him. The Commissioner is also made responsible for the adequate protection of the interests of minors.

Cases may arise where it is difficult to form conclusions regarding the results of an accident. For example, in the case of a minor who is in a critical condition there will be a very large difference in the sum payable in the cases where he does or does not die before the employer pays compensation or the Commissioner makes his award. The Commissioner is therefore empowered by sub-clause (7) to suspend final decision of the case, and to order half-monthly payments, but in no case will such payments be recoverable from the workmen.

Clause 12.—This is designed, as far as is possible, to protect workmen from claims by money-lenders and others.

Clause 13.—In order to prevent fraudulent claims, it is essential that the period of notice should be as short as possible. Seventy-two hours has been fixed as the normal period, but power is given to the Commissioner to extend the period in hard cases. Special provision is made for seamen in clause 18 (2).

Clause 14.—It is essential that an employer should be in a position to satisfy himself that a workman is actually injured and necessary provision is made in sub-clauses (*1*), (*2*) and (*3*).

It is easily possible for a workman to aggravate his injuries seriously by failing to take adequate medical precautions. For example, a workman who has sustained a trifling cut may, by failure to disinfect the wound, cause his own death from tetanus or blood poisoning. Sub-clause (*4*) protects an employer against such aggravation, but only in cases where he has offered qualified medical attendance free of charge. It is hoped that a provision of this kind will encourage employers to provide good medical treatment for their workers.

Clause 15 (*1*).—Where an employer does his work through contractors, special provision is necessary. In some cases the employer can reasonably be held responsible for the conditions of employment; in other cases he cannot. The distinction made here is between contractors who are employed in the course of, or for the purposes of, the original employer's trade or business and those

who are not. Only in the latter case will the contractor be liable to pay the compensation; in all other cases the original employer will be liable. Thus, for example, if a mine owner engages his labour by means of contractors who do not train these men while at work, the mine owner will be responsible. But if the owner of a cotton mill employs an engineering firm to erect an extension to his mill, the engineering firm will be liable to pay compensation to the men they employ.

Clause 15 (2).—This is a temporary provision, designed to cover the case of contracts made before the Act comes into force.

Clause 15 (3).—Two exceptions are made. If a contractor does his work elsewhere than in or about the original employer's premises, the latter has no real control over the safety of the workmen, and he is therefore relieved from responsibility. In the second place, in view of the provisions of clause 2 (*f*), it is necessary to insert exception (*b*) in order to avoid placing local authorities and other Government departments at a disadvantage. If a municipality engages an engineering firm to construct a new waterworks, it is obviously the contracting firm which should pay compensation to the workmen it employs.

Clause 16.—Where a third party was responsible for the accident, the clause enables the employer to recover from that third party any compensation he has paid to his workman, in addition to any other damages he may be able to claim.

Clause 17.—This clause follows generally the provisions of section 6 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906 (6 Edw. 7, c. 58), but goes somewhat further in the endeavour to protect workmen against loss in the event of the bankruptcy of their employers. The effect is to give the workman all the rights which his employer would have had against any person or company with whom the employer may be insured. Sub-clause (*3*) goes a little further than this in providing that a breach of this contract by the employer shall not operate against the workman, so long as the premia have been regularly paid. Thus, if the contract contained a condition that the employer should provide certain safety devices, and this condition had been violated by the employer, that fact would not prevent the workmen from recovering from the insurance company; the latter would, however, retain a claim against the employer.

The workman is further protected by the priority given to his claim in bankruptcy proceedings.

Clause 18.—The special provisions made for seamen follow closely the lines of section 7 (*1*) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906 (6 Edw. 7, c. 58), but it is not legally possible to abrogate section 503 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict., c. 60), which imposes a statutory limit on the liability of a ship owner.

Clause 20.—The prevention of contracting out is essential in order to ensure to workmen the benefits of the Act.

Clause 21.—No person can be employed in a factory as a child unless he is in possession of a certificate from a certifying surgeon declaring his age. It should not be possible for either the employer or the workman to attempt to prove that the certificate did not give the correct age of the workman, when, as a matter of fact, the conditions of employment had been determined by the age so given. This clause will stop such a plea.

Clause 23.—No case can be taken to a Commissioner until the parties have made a previous attempt to settle it by agreement [*Cf. clause 25 (1)*].

Clause 25.—This clause will not operate to prevent a Local Government from appointing an ordinary judicial officer to act as Commissioner for any area, but such a Commissioner, if appointed, will act as a Commissioner and not as a Judge.

Clauses 26 to 27.—These are of a purely formal nature. Further provision for regulating the transfer of cases from one Commissioner to another is made in clause 35 (*2*) (*d*).

Clause 28.—The method of recording evidence adopted follows generally the method prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the hearing of summons-cases.

Clause 30.—The Commissioner may be enabled, by the use of this clause, to avoid an appeal and consequent expense to the parties.

Clauses 31 and 32.—The registration of agreements is not made compulsory, as such a step would involve the bringing of a large number of unimportant cases before the Commissioner. But agreements of certain kinds which have not been registered will confer no immunity from liability to pay compensation. As there is considerable danger that workmen may be willing to accept a half-monthly payments for inadequate sums, discretion is left to the Commissioner to refuse to register an agreement and to pass any order he thinks fit in such a case.

Clause 33.—An endeavour has been made to limit appeals as far as is reasonable.

It will be noticed that an order for the payment of half-monthly sums is not appealable, but, if it is likely that any large sum will eventually be involved in such payments, it is open to either party to apply for commutation at the end of six months (*i.e.*, when the total compensation paid will not have exceeded £18. 18s.) An order awarding any substantial sum, and an order refusing to allow commutation, will then equally be appealable.

Clause 35.—This will enable the Commissioner to secure prompt payment of any compensation due.

Clauses 35 to 37.—These are for the most part consequential on previous clauses. It will be open to any Local Government which desires to remit court-fees in compensation cases.

Schedule I.—See Notes on Clauses 2 (*1*) (*f*), 2 (*2*) (*f*) and 7.

Schedule II (ii).—The effect of this is to include all factories which employ not less than 20 persons and which use steam, water or other mechanical power or electrical power.

(iv) See Note on Clause 2 (*1*) (*i*).
(vi) See Note on Clause 6 (*2*) Proviso (*ii*) (*iii*).
(vii) See Note on Clause 6 (*1*) Proviso (*i*) (*i*).
Added to III.—See Note on Clause 6 (*2*).
Schedule IV.—See Note on Clause 8.

SIMLA,
The 20th August 1908.

C. A. INNES.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 15th September 1922:

No. 28 of 1922.

A Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the regulation and inspection of mines.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate the law relating to the regulation and inspection of mines; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Mines Act, 192 .

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Southal Parganas.

(*3*) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoint.

Saving of Reg. XII of 1887.

2. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect the provisions of the Upper Burma Ruby Regulation, 1887. XII of 1887

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "agent," when used in relation to a mine, means any person appointed or acting as the representative of the owner in respect of the management of the mine or of any part thereof, and as such superior to a manager under this Act;

(*b*) "Chief Inspector" means the Chief Inspector of Mines appointed under this Act;

(*c*) "child" means a person under the age of thirteen years;

(*d*) a person is said to be "employed" in a mine who works under appointment by or with the knowledge of the manager, whether for wages or not, in any mining operation, or in making or oiling any part of any machinery used in or about the mine, or in any other kind of work whatsoever incidental to, or connected with, mining operations;

(*e*) "Inspector" means an Inspector of Mines appointed under this Act and includes a District Magistrate when exercising any power or performing any duty of an Inspector which he is empowered by this Act to exercise or perform;

(*f*) "mine" means any excavation where any operation for the purpose of searching for or obtaining minerals has been or is being carried on, and includes all works, machinery, tramways and sidings, whether above or below ground, in or adjacent to or belonging to a mine:

Provided that it shall not include—

(i) any part of such premises on which a manufacturing process is being carried on unless such process is a process for coke making or the dressing of minerals; or

(ii) any excavation in no part of which work has been in progress for any purpose aforesaid for an aggregate period of more than three months, or for such less period as the Local Government may specify by notification in the local official Gazette, from the first commencement of mining operations in such excavation; or

(iii) any excavation made for prospecting purposes only, and not for the purpose of obtaining minerals for sale, so long as not more than twenty persons, or such less number as the Local Government may specify by notification in the local official Gazette, are employed in or about such excavation;

(*g*) "owner", when used in relation to a mine, means any person who is the immediate proprietor or lessee or occupier of the mine or of any part thereof, but does not include a person who merely receives a royalty, rent or fine from the mine, or is merely the proprietor of the mine subject to any lease, grant or license for the working thereof, or is merely the owner of the soil and not interested in the minerals of the mine; but any contractor for the working of a mine or any part thereof shall be subject to this Act in like manner as if he were an owner, but not so as to exempt the owner from any liability.

(*h*) "prescribed" means prescribed by regulations, rules or bye-laws;

(*i*) "qualified medical practitioner" means any person registered under the Medical Act, 1858, or any Act amending the same or under any Act of any Legislature in British India providing for the maintenance of a register of medical practitioners, and includes, in any area where no such last-mentioned Act is in force, any person declared by the Local Government, by notification in the local official Gazette, to be a qualified medical practitioner for the purposes of this Act; 21 & 22 Vict. c. 90.

(*j*) "regulations," "rules" and "bye-laws" mean respectively regulations, rules and bye-laws made under this Act;

(*k*) "serious bodily injury" means any injury which involves, or in all probability will involve, the permanent loss of the use of or permanent injury to, any limb, or the permanent loss of or injury to the sight or hearing, or the fracture of any limb or the entailing of severe bodily disease on the injured person from work for a period exceeding twenty days; and

(*l*) "week" means the period between midnight on Saturday night and midnight on the succeeding Saturday night.

CHAPTER II.

INSPECTORS.

Chief Inspector and Inspectors.

4. (*1*) The Governor-General in Council may by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoint a duly qualified person to be Chief Inspector of Mines for the whole of British India, and duly qualified persons to be Inspectors of Mines subordinate to the Chief Inspector.

(3) No person shall be appointed to be Chief Inspector, or an Inspector, or, having been appointed shall continue to hold such office, who is or becomes directly or indirectly interested in any mine or mining rights in India.

(5) The District Magistrate may exercise the powers and perform the duties of an Inspector subject to the general or special orders of the Local Government:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to empower a District Magistrate to exercise any of the powers conferred by section 19 or section 32.

(4) The Chief Inspector and every Inspector shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code

XLV of 1860.

Functions of Inspectors.

5. (1) The Chief Inspector may, by order in writing, subject to regulations, prohibit or restrict the exercise by any Inspector named, or any class of Inspectors specified, in the order of any power conferred on Inspectors by this Act, and shall, subject as aforesaid, declare the local area or areas within which, or the group or class of mines with respect to which, Inspectors shall exercise their respective powers.

(2) The Inspector shall give information to owners, agents and managers of mines, situate within the local area or areas or belonging to the group or class of mines, in respect of which he exercises powers under sub-section (1) as to all regulations and rules which concern them respectively and as to the places where copies of such regulations and rules may be obtained.

Powers of Inspectors of Mines.

6. The Chief Inspector and any Inspector may—

(a) make such examination and inquiry as he thinks fit in order to ascertain whether the provisions of this Act and of the regulations, rules and bye laws and of any orders made thereunder are observed in the case of any mine;

(b) with such assistants (if any) as he thinks fit, enter, inspect and examine any mine or any part thereof at any reasonable time by day or night, but not so as unreasonably to impede or obstruct the working of the mine;

(c) examine into, and make inquiry respecting, the state and condition of any mine or any part thereof, the ventilation of the mine, the sufficiency of the bye-laws for the time being in force relating to the mine, and all matters and things connected with or relating to the safety of the persons employed in the mine.

Powers of special officer to enter, measure, etc.

7. Any person in the service of the Government duly authorized by a special order in writing of the Chief Inspector or of an Inspector in this behalf may, for the purpose of surveying, levelling or measuring in any mine, after giving not less than three days' notice to the manager of such mine, enter the mine and may survey, level or measure the mine or any part thereof at any reasonable time by day or night, but not so as unreasonably to impede or obstruct the working of the mine.

Facilities to be afforded to Inspectors.

8. Every owner, agent and manager of a mine shall afford the Chief Inspector and every Inspector and every person authorized under section 7 all reasonable facilities for making any entry, inspection, survey, measurement, examination or inquiry under this Act.

Secrecy of information obtained.

9. (1) All copies of, and extracts from, registers or other records appertaining to any mine, and all other information acquired by the Chief Inspector or an Inspector or by any one assisting him, in the course of the inspection of any mine under this Act or acquired by any person authorized under section 7 in the exercise of his duties thereunder, shall be regarded as strictly confidential.

(2) If the Chief Inspector, or an Inspector or any other person referred to in sub-section (1), discloses to any one, other than a Magistrate or an officer to whom he is sub-ordinate, any such information as aforesaid without the consent of the Governor-General in Council or of the Local Government, he shall be guilty of a breach of official trust, and shall be punishable in the manner provided by section 4 of the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889.

XV of 1889

(3) No Court shall proceed to the trial of any offence under this section except on complaint made by order of, or under authority from, the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government, or made by a person aggrieved by the offence

CHAPTER III.

MINING BOARDS AND COMMITTEES.

Mining Boards.

10. (1) The Local Government may constitute for the province, or for any part of the province, or for any group or class of mines in the province, a Mining Board consisting of—

(a) a person in the service of the Government, not being the Chief Inspector or an Inspector, nominated by the Local Government to act as chairman;

(b) the Chief Inspector or an Inspector;

(c) two persons, neither of whom shall be the Chief Inspector or an Inspector, nominated by the Local Government, of whom one shall be a person qualified to represent the interests of persons employed in mines;

(d) two persons nominated by owners of mines or their representatives in such manner as may be prescribed.

(2) The chairman shall appoint a person to act as secretary to the Board.

(3) The Local Government may give directions as to the payment of travelling expenses incurred by the secretary or any member of any such Mining Board in the performance of his duty as such secretary or member

Committees.

11. (1) Where under this Act any question relating to a mine is referred to a Committee, the Committee shall consist of—

(a) a chairman nominated by the Local Government or by such officer or authority as the Local Government may authorize in this behalf;

(*b*) a person nominated by the chairman and qualified by experience to dispose of the question referred to the Committee; and

(*c*) two persons of whom one shall be nominated by the owner, agent or manager of the mine concerned, and the other shall be nominated by the Local Government to represent the interests of the persons employed in the mine.

(*2*) No Inspector or person employed in or in the management of any mine concerned shall serve as chairman or member of a Committee appointed under this section.

(*3*) Where an owner, agent or manager fails to exercise his power of nomination under clause (*c*) of sub-section (*1*), the Committee may, notwithstanding such failure, proceed to inquire into and dispose of the matter referred to it.

(*4*) The Committee shall hear and record such information as the Chief Inspector or the Inspector, or the owner, agent or manager of the mine concerned, may place before it, and shall intimate its decision to the Chief Inspector or the Inspector and to the owner, agent or manager of the mine, and shall report its decision to the Local Government or, where a Mining Board has been constituted, to the Local Government through the Mining Board.

(*5*) On receiving such report the Local Government shall pass orders in conformity therewith unless the Inspector or the owner, agent or manager of the mine has lodged an objection to the decision of the Committee, in which case the Local Government may proceed to review such decision and to pass such orders in the matter as it may think fit. If an objection is lodged by the Inspector, notice of the same shall forthwith be given to the owner, agent or manager of the mine.

(*6*) The Local Government may give directions as to the remuneration, if any, to be paid to the members of the Committee or any of them, and as to the payment of the expenses of the inquiry including such remuneration.

Powers of Mining Boards.

12. (*1*) Any Mining Board constituted under section 10 and any Committee constituted under section 11 may exercise such of the powers of an Inspector under this Act as it thinks necessary or expedient to exercise for the purpose of deciding or reporting upon any matter referred to it.

(*2*) Every Mining Board constituted under section 10 and every Committee appointed under section 11 shall have the powers of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for the purpose of enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of documents and material objects; and every person required by any such Mining Board or Committee to furnish information before it shall be deemed to be legally bound to do so within the meaning of section 176 of the Indian Penal Code. V of 1908. XLV of 1860.

Recovery of expenses.

13. The Local Government may direct that the expenses of any inquiry conducted by a Mining Board constituted under section 10 or by a Committee appointed under section 11 shall be borne in whole or in part by the owner or agent of the mine concerned, and the amount so directed to be paid may, on application by the Chief Inspector or an Inspector to a Magistrate having jurisdiction at the place where the mine is situated or where such owner or agent is for the time being resident, be recovered by the distress and sale of any moveable property within the limits of the Magistrate's jurisdiction belonging to such owner, agent or manager.

CHAPTER IV.

MINING OPERATIONS AND MANAGEMENT OF MINES.

Notice to be given of mining operations.

14. The owner, agent or manager of a mine shall, in the case of an existing mine within one month from the commencement of this Act, or, in the case of a new mine, within three months after the commencement of mining operations, give to the District Magistrate of the district in which the mine is situated notice in writing in such form and containing such particulars relating to the mine as may be prescribed.

Managers.

15. (*1*) Save as may be otherwise prescribed, every mine shall be under one manager who shall have the prescribed qualifications and shall be responsible for the control, management and direction of the mine, and the owner or agent of every mine shall appoint himself or some other person, having such qualifications, to be such manager.

(*2*) If any mine is worked without there being a manager for the mine as required by sub-section (*1*), the owner and agent shall each be deemed to have contravened the provisions of this section.

Duties and responsibilities of owners, agents and managers.

16. (*1*) The owner, agent and manager of every mine shall be responsible that all operations carried on in connection therewith are conducted in accordance with the provisions of this Act and of the regulations, rules and bye-laws and of any orders made thereunder.

(*2*) In the event of any contravention of any such provisions by any person whomsoever, the owner, agent and manager of the mine shall each be deemed also to be guilty of such contravention unless he proves that he had taken all reasonable means, by publishing and to the best of his power enforcing those provisions, to prevent such contravention.

CHAPTER V.

HEALTH AND SAFETY OF WORKERS.

Conservancy.

17. There shall be provided and maintained for every mine latrine and urinal accommodation of such kind and on such scale, and such supply of water fit for drinking, as may be prescribed.

Medical appliances.

18. At every mine in respect of which the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare this section to apply, such supply of ambulances or stretchers, and of splints, bandages and other medical requirements, as may be prescribed, shall be kept ready at hand in a convenient place and in good and serviceable order.

Powers of Inspectors where cases of danger not expressly provided against exist or when employment of persons is dangerous.

19. (1) If, in any respect which is not provided against by any express provision of this Act or of the regulations, rules or bye-laws or of any orders made thereunder, it appears to the Chief Inspector or the Inspector that any mine, or any part thereof or any matter, thing or practice in or connected with the mine, or with the control, management or direction thereof, is dangerous to human life or safety, or defective so as to threaten, or tend to, the bodily injury of any person, he may give notice in writing thereof to the owner, agent or manager of the mine, and shall state in the notice the particulars in which he considers the mine, or part thereof, or the matter, thing or practice, to be dangerous or defective, and require the same to be remedied within such time as he may specify in the notice.

(2) If the Chief Inspector or an Inspector is of opinion that there is urgent and immediate danger to the life or safety of any person employed in any mine or part thereof, he may, by an order in writing containing a statement of the grounds of his opinion, prohibit, until the danger is removed, the employment in or about the mine or part thereof of any person whose employment is not in his opinion reasonably necessary for the purpose of removing the danger.

(3) The Chief Inspector or the Inspector making a requisition under sub-section (1) or an order under sub-section (2) shall forthwith report the same to the Mining Board, or, where there is no Mining Board, to such officer or authority as the Local Government may, by general or special order, appoint in this behalf or, if no such officer or authority has been appointed, to the Local Government, and shall inform the owner, agent or manager of the mine that such report has been so made.

(4) If the owner, agent or manager of the mine objects to a requisition made under sub-section (1) or to an order made under sub-section (2), he may, within twenty days after the receipt of the notice containing the requisition or of the order, send his objection in writing, stating the grounds thereof, to the Mining Board or other authority to which the report has been made under sub-section (3).

(5) A Mining Board or other authority, not being the Local Government, shall, on receiving an objection made under sub-section (4), forward it to the Local Government. Every objection so forwarded and every objection sent to the Local Government under sub-section (4) shall be referred to a Committee.

(6) Every requisition made under sub-section (1), or order made under sub-section (2), to which objection is made under sub-section (4), shall be complied with pending the receipt of the report of the decision of the Committee:

Provided that the Committee may, on the application of the owner, agent or manager suspend the operation of a requisition under sub-section (1) pending its decision on the objection.

(7) Nothing in this section shall affect the powers of a Magistrate under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. V of 1898.

Notice to be given of accidents.

20. When any accident occurs in or about a mine causing loss of life or serious bodily injury, or when an accidental explosion or ignition occurs in or about a mine, the owner, agent or manager of the mine shall give notice of the accident, explosion or ignition in such authorities, and in such form, and within such time, as may be prescribed.

Power of Government to appoint court of inquiry in cases of accidents.

21. (1) When any accidental explosion or ignition or other accident has occurred in or about any mine, the Local Government, if it is of opinion that a formal inquiry into the causes of, and circumstances attending, the accident ought to be held, may appoint a competent person to hold such inquiry, and may also appoint any person or persons possessing legal or special knowledge to act as assessor or assessors in holding the inquiry.

(2) The person appointed to hold any such inquiry shall have all the powers of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for the purpose of enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of documents and material objects; and every person required by such person as aforesaid to furnish any information shall be deemed to be legally bound to do so within the meaning of section 176 of the Indian Penal Code. V of 1908. XLV of 1860.

(3) Any person holding an inquiry under this section may exercise such of the powers of an Inspector under this Act as he may think it necessary or expedient to exercise for the purposes of the inquiry.

(4) The person holding an inquiry under this section shall make a report to the Local Government stating the cause of the accident and its circumstances, and adding any observations which he or any of the assessors may think fit to make.

Publication of reports.

22. The Local Government may cause any report submitted by a Committee under section 11 or by a court of inquiry under section 21 to be published at such time and in such manner as it may think fit.

CHAPTER VI.

HOURS AND LIMITATION OF EMPLOYMENT.

Hours of employment.

23. No person shall be employed in a mine—

(a) on more than six days in any one week,
(b) if he works above ground, for more than sixty hours in any one week,
(c) if he works below ground, for more than fifty-four hours in any one week.

Supervising staff.

24. Nothing in section 23 shall apply to persons who may by rules be defined to be persons holding positions of supervision or management or employed in a confidential capacity.

Exemption from provisions regarding employment.

25. In case of an emergency involving serious risk to the safety of the mine or of persons employed therein, the manager may, subject to the provisions of section 19, permit persons to be employed in contravention of section 23 on such work as may be necessary to protect the safety of the mine or of the persons employed therein;

Provided that, where such occasion arises, a record of the fact shall immediately be made by the manager and shall be placed before the Chief Inspector or the Inspector at his next inspection of the mine.

Children. 26. No child shall be employed in a mine, or be allowed to be present in any part of a mine which is below ground.

Disputes as to age. 27. (1) If any question arises between the Chief Inspector or the Inspector and the manager of any mine as to whether any person is a child, the question shall, in the absence of a certificate as to the age of such person granted in the prescribed manner, be referred for decision to a qualified medical practitioner specially authorized by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) Every certificate as to the age of a person which has been granted in the prescribed manner and any certificate granted by a qualified medical practitioner on a reference under sub-section (1) shall, for the purposes of this Act, be conclusive evidence as to the age of the person to whom it relates.

Register of employees. 28. For every mine there shall be kept in the prescribed form and place a register of all persons employed in the mine, of their hours of work, of their days of rest, and of the nature of their respective employments.

CHAPTER VII.

REGULATIONS, RULES AND BYE-LAWS.

Power of Governor-General in Council to make regulations. 29. The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, make regulations consistent with this Act for all or any of the following purposes, namely :—

(a) for prescribing the qualifications to be required by a person for appointment as Chief Inspector or Inspector;

(b) for prescribing and regulating the duties and powers of the Chief Inspector and of Inspectors in regard to the inspection of mines under this Act;

(c) for prescribing the duties of owners, agents and managers of mines and of persons acting under them;

(d) for prescribing the qualifications of managers of mines and of persons acting under them;

(e) for regulating the manner of ascertaining, by examination or otherwise, the qualifications of managers of mines and persons acting under them, and the granting and renewal of certificates of competency;

(f) for fixing the fees, if any, to be paid in respect of such examinations and of the grant and renewal of such certificates;

(g) for determining the circumstances in which and the conditions subject to which it shall be lawful for more mines than one to be under a single manager, or for any mine or mines to be under a manager not having the prescribed qualifications;

(h) for providing for the making of inquiries into charges of misconduct or incompetency on the part of managers of mines and persons acting under them and for the suspension and cancellation of certificates of competency;

(i) for regulating, subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and of any IV of 1884. rules made thereunder, the storage and use of explosives;

(j) for providing for the safety of the persons employed in a mine, their means of entrance thereinto and exit therefrom, the number of shafts or outlets to be furnished, and the fencing of shafts, pits, outlets and passages;

(k) for providing for the safety of the roads and working places in mines, including the siting and maintenance of pillars and the maintenance of sufficient barriers between mine and mine;

(l) for providing for the ventilation of mines and the action to be taken in respect of dust and noxious gases;

(m) for providing for the care, and the regulation of the use, of all machinery and plant and of all electrical apparatus used for signalling purposes;

(n) for requiring and regulating the use of safety lamps in mines;

(o) for providing against the accumulation of water in mines;

(p) for prescribing the notices of accidents and dangerous occurrences, and the notices, reports and returns of mineral output, persons employed and other matters provided for by regulations, to be furnished by owners, agents and managers of mines, and for prescribing the forms of such notices, returns and reports, the persons and authorities to whom they are to be furnished, the particulars to be contained in them, and the time within which they are to be submitted;

(q) for prescribing the plans to be kept by owners, agents and managers of mines and the manner and places in which such plans are to be kept for purposes of record;

(r) for regulating the procedure on the occurrence of accidents or accidental explosions or ignitions in or about mines;

(s) for prescribing the form of, and the particulars to be contained in, the notice to be given by the owner, agent or manager of a mine under section 14; and

(t) for prescribing the notice to be given by the owner, agent or manager of a mine before mining operations are commenced at or extended to any point within fifty yards of any railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, or of any public work or classes of public IX of 1890. works which the Local Government may, by general or special order, specify in this behalf.

Power of Local Governments to make rules. 30. The Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act for all or any of the following purposes, namely :—

(a) For providing for the appointment of chairmen and members of Mining Boards, and for regulating the procedure of such Boards;

(*h*) for providing for the appointment of courts of inquiry under section 21, for regulating the procedure and powers of such courts, for the payment of travelling allowance to the members, and for the recovery of expenses of such courts from the manager, owner or agent of the mine concerned;

(*i*) for prescribing the scale of latrine and urinal accommodation to be provided at mines, the provision to be made for the supply of drinking-water, the supply and maintenance of medical appliances and comforts, the formation and training of rescue brigades, and the training of men in ambulance work;

(*j*) for prohibiting, restricting or regulating the presence or employment in mines of women either above or below ground, or on particular kinds of labour;

(*k*) for defining the persons who shall, for the purposes of section 24, be deemed to be persons holding positions of supervision or management or employed in a confidential capacity;

(*l*) for prohibiting the employment in mines of persons or any class of persons who have not been certified by a qualified medical practitioner to be more than thirteen years of age, and for prescribing the manner and the circumstances in which such certificates may be granted and revoked,

(*m*) for prescribing the form of register required by section 28;

(*n*) for prescribing abstracts of this Act and the vernaculars in which the abstracts and the regulations, rules and bye-laws shall be posted as required by sections 32 and 33;

(*o*) for requiring the fencing of any mine or part of a mine, whether the same is being worked or not, where such fencing is necessary for the protection of the public;

(*p*) for the protection from injury, by reason of the discontinuance of work in any mine, of property vested in His Majesty or any local authority or railway company as defined in the Indian Railways Act, 1890;

IX of 1890.

(*q*) for requiring returns, returns and reports in connexion with any matters dealt with by rules to be furnished by owners, agents and managers of mines, and for prescribing the forms of such notices, returns and reports, the persons and authorities to whom they are to be furnished, the particulars to be contained in them, and the times within which they are to be submitted; and

(*r*) generally to provide for any matter not provided for by this Act or the regulations provision for which is required in order to give effect to this Act.

Prior publication of regulations and rules.

31. (*1*) The power to make regulations and rules conferred by sections 29 and 30 is subject to the condition of the regulations and rules being made after previous publication.

(*2*) The date to be specified in accordance with clause (*3*) of section 23 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, as that after which a draft of regulations or rules proposed to be made will be taken under consideration, shall not be less than three months from the date on which the draft of the proposed regulations or rules is published for general information.

X of 1897.

(*3*) The Local Government shall refer to every Mining Board constituted in the province any rule which it proposes to make before such rule is published for criticism under sub section (*1*), and the rule shall not be so published until each such Board has reported as to the expediency of making the same and as to the suitability of its provisions.

(*4*) Regulations and rules shall be published in the Gazette of India and the local official Gazette, respectively, and on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Bye-laws.

32. (*1*) The owner, agent or manager of a mine may, and shall if called upon to do so by the Chief Inspector or Inspector, frame and submit to the Chief Inspector or Inspector a draft of such bye-laws, not being inconsistent with this Act or any regulations or rules for the time being in force, for the control and guidance of the persons acting in the management of, or employed in, the mine as such owner, agent or manager may deem necessary to prevent accidents and provide for the safety, convenience and discipline of the persons employed in the mine.

(*2*) If any such owner, agent or manager—

(*a*) fails to submit within a reasonable time a draft of bye-laws after being called upon to do so by the Chief Inspector or Inspector, or

(*b*) submits a draft of bye-laws which is not in the opinion of the Chief Inspector or Inspector sufficient, the Chief Inspector or Inspector may—

(i) propose a draft of such bye-laws as appear to him to be sufficient, or

(ii) propose such amendments in any draft submitted to him by the owner, agent or manager as will, in his opinion, render it sufficient, and shall send such draft bye-laws or draft amendments to the owner, agent or manager, as the case may be, for consideration.

(*3*) If within a period of two months from the date on which any draft bye-laws or draft amendments are sent by the Chief Inspector or Inspector to the owner, agent or manager under the provisions of sub-section (*2*), the Chief Inspector or Inspector and the owner, agent or manager are unable to agree as to the terms of the bye-laws to be made under sub section (*1*), the Chief Inspector or Inspector shall refer the draft bye-laws for settlement to the Mining Board or, where there is no Mining Board, to such officer or authority as the Local Government may, by general or special order, appoint in this behalf.

(*4*) (*a*) When such draft bye-laws have been agreed to by the owner, agent or manager and the Chief Inspector or Inspector, or, when they are unable to agree, have been settled by the Mining Board or such officer or authority as aforesaid, a copy of the draft bye-laws shall be sent by the Chief Inspector or Inspector to the Local Government for approval.

(*b*) The Local Government may make such modifications of the draft bye-laws as it thinks fit.

(*c*) Before the Local Government approves the draft bye-laws whether with or without modifications, there shall be published, in such manner as the Local Government may think best adapted for informing the persons affected, notice of the proposal to make the bye-laws and of the place where copies of the draft bye-laws may be obtained, and of the time (which shall not be less than thirty days) within which any objections with reference to the draft bye-laws, made by or on behalf of persons affected, should be sent to the Local Government.

(*b*) Every objection shall be in writing and shall state—
(i) the specific grounds of objection, and
(ii) the amendments, additions or modifications asked for,

(*c*) The Local Government shall consider any objection made within the required time by or on behalf of persons appearing to it to be affected and may approve the bye-laws either in the form in which they were published or after making such amendments thereto as it thinks fit.

(*d*) The by-laws, when so approved by the Local Government, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act and the owner, agent or manager of the mine shall cause a copy of the bye-laws, in English and in such vernacular or vernaculars as may be prescribed, to be pasted up in some conspicuous place at or near the mine, where the bye-laws may be conveniently read or seen by the persons employed; and, as often as the same become defaced, obliterated or destroyed, shall cause them to be renewed with all reasonable despatch.

Posting up of extracts from Act, regulations, etc.

53. There shall be kept posted up at every mine in English and in such vernacular or vernaculars as may be prescribed, the prescribed extracts of the Act and of the regulations and rules.

CHAPTER VIII.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

Obstruction.

54. Whoever obstructs the Chief Inspector, an Inspector or any person authorised under section 7 in the discharge of his duties under this Act, or refuses or wilfully neglects to afford the Chief Inspector, an Inspector or such person any reasonable facility for making any entry, inspection, examination or inquiry authorised by or under this Act in relation to any mine, or refuses to produce on the demand of the Chief Inspector or Inspector any registers or other documents kept in pursuance of this Act, or prevents or attempts to prevent, or does anything calculated to prevent, any person from appearing before or being examined by an inspecting officer acting in pursuance of his duties under this Act, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

Falsification of records, etc.

55. Whoever—

(*a*) counterfeits, or knowingly makes a false statement in, any certificate, or any official copy of a certificate, granted under this Act, or

(*b*) knowingly uses as true any such counterfeit or false certificate, or

(*c*) makes or produces or uses any false declaration, statement or evidence knowing the same to be false, for the purpose of obtaining for himself or for any other person a certificate, or the renewal of a certificate, under this Act, or any employment in a mine, or

(*d*) falsifies any plan or register or record the maintenance of which is required by or under this Act or

(*e*) makes, gives or delivers any plan, record or return containing a statement, entry or detail which is not to the best of his knowledge or belief true,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Omission to furnish plans, etc.

56. Whoever omits to make or furnish in the prescribed form or manner or at or within the prescribed time any plan, return, notice, register, record or report required by or under this Act to be made or furnished shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Contravention of provisions regarding employment of labour.

57. Whoever, save as permitted by section 25, contravenes any provision of this Act or of any regulation, rule or bye-law or of any order made thereunder restricting or regulating the employment or presence of persons in or about a mine shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Notice of accidents.

58. Whoever, in contravention of the provisions of section 32, fails to give notice of an accidental explosion or ignition or other accident which, if the explosion, ignition or accident results in serious bodily injury, be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or, if the accident results in loss of life, be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Disobedience of orders

59. Whoever contravenes any provision of this Act or of any regulation, rule or bye-law or of any order made thereunder for the contravention of which no penalty is hereinbefore provided shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and, in the case of a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every day after the first day during which the breach is proved to have been persisted in.

Contravention of law with dangerous results.

60. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, whoever contravenes any provision of this Act or of any regulation, rule or bye-law or of any order made thereunder, shall be punishable, if such contravention results in loss of life, with imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both; or, if such contravention results in serious bodily injury, with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both; or, if such contravention otherwise causes injury or danger to workers or other persons in or about the mine, with imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

(*2*) Where a person having been convicted under this section is again convicted thereunder, he shall be punishable with double the punishment provided by sub-section (1).

(3) Any Court imposing, or confirming in appeal, revision or otherwise, a sentence of fine passed under this section may, when passing judgment, order the whole or any part of the fine recovered to be paid as compensation to the person injured or, in the case of his death, to his legal representatives:

Provided that, if the fine is imposed in a case which is subject to appeal, no such payment shall be made before the period allowed for presenting the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal has been presented, before the decision of the appeal.

42. No prosecution shall be instituted against any owner, agent or manager for any offence under this Act except at the instance of the Chief Inspector or of the District Magistrate or an Inspector.

Prosecution of owner, agent or manager.

43. No Court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Act unless complaint thereof has been made within six months of the date on which the commission of the offence is detected.

Limitation of prosecutions.

44. No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class or Subdivisional Magistrate shall try any offence under this Act which is alleged to have been committed by any owner, agent or manager of a mine or any offence which is by this Act made punishable with imprisonment.

Cognizance of offences.

45. If the Court trying any case instituted at the instance of the Chief Inspector or of the District Magistrate or an Inspector under this Act is of opinion that the case is one which should, in lieu of a prosecution be referred to a Mining Board or a Committee, it may stay the criminal proceedings and report the matter to the Local Government with a view to such reference being made.

References to Mining Board or Committee in lieu of prosecution in certain cases.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS

46. If any question arises as to whether any excavation or working is a mine within the meaning of this Act, the Local Government may decide the question, and a certificate signed by a Secretary to the Local Government shall be conclusive on the point.

Decision of question whether a mine is under this Act

46. (1) The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, exempt any local area or any mine or group or class of mines or any part of a mine or any class or persons from the operation of all or any specified provisions of this Act:

Power to exempt from operation of Act.

Provided that no local area or mine or group or class of mines shall be exempted from the provisions of section 25 unless it is also exempted from the operation of all the other provisions of this Act.

(2) On the occurrence of any public emergency, the Local Government may, by an order in writing, confer any exemption which might be conferred by the Governor-General in Council under sub-section (1). When such an order is made, a copy thereof shall forthwith be sent to the Governor-General in Council.

47. The Governor-General in Council and every Local Government may reverse or modify any order passed under this Act by any authority subject to his or its control, as the case may be.

Power to alter or rescind orders.

48. This Act shall apply to mines belonging to the Crown.

Application of Act to Crown mines.

49. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding whatever shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act

Saving.

50. On and from the commencement of this Act, the enactments mentioned in the Schedule shall be repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

Repeals.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See Section 50.)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1901 ..	VIII ..	The Indian Mines Act, 1901 ..	The whole.
1914 ..	IV ..	The Decentralization Act, 1914 ..	So much of the Schedule as relates to the Indian Mines Act, 1901.
1914 ..	X ..	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1914	So much of the Second Schedule as relates to the Indian Mines Act, 1901.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Several reasons exist which necessitate an amendment of the existing Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901). "The regulation of mines" is a central subject, and it is now necessary clearly to define the functions of the Central and Provincial Governments, respectively, in respect of the mining law. At present no such division of functions is apparent, both the Central and the Local Governments having power to make rules in order to carry out the purposes and objects of the Act. It is

proposed that the Central Government, upon whom under the Devolution Rules the duty of regulating mines and securing the safety of workers therein devolves, should also have the power to deal with the technical administration of the Act, while Local Governments will deal with minor matters of administration.

2. Further, the acceptance by the Legislature in March 1921, of certain conventions passed at the first (Washington) meeting of the International Labour Conference necessitates the regulation of hours of employment and of the employment of children. Provisions in accordance with these recommendations have been incorporated in the Bill. In accordance, too, with the recommendation of the third (Geneva) meeting of the International Labour Conference, a weekly day of rest will be prescribed. On the analogy of the revised Factories Act, the Governor-General in Council is being given the power to exempt certain classes of labour from the provisions relating to the hours of employment and the weekly day of rest. Of the other amendments proposed, the most important are a revision of the 'penalty' clauses, and the modification of the existing definitions of a 'child' and of a 'mine'. In the appended Notes an explanation is given of the more important changes which have been introduced in the amending Bill.

Notes on Clauses.

Clause 3 (c).—The present definition defines a child as a person under 12 years of age. For persons over 12 and under 15, it would be desirable, on the analogy of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, to institute a half-time system, but, owing to the conditions under which Indian mines labour works, it is impracticable to insist on such a system in Indian mines. It is therefore, suggested that the difficulty may be met by increasing the age-limit of a child to 13 and treating all persons above that age as adults.

Clause 3 (j).—The present definition of a mine is unsatisfactory, being a mixture of the definition of a mine as defined by the English Coal Mines Regulation and of a quarry as defined in the English Quarries Act. The amended definition in the Bill will bring within the scope of the Act any excavation for the purpose of searching for or obtaining minerals, whatever the depth may be, and will also include the upper works as well as the operations below the surface. Three provisos have been added which exclude from the definition and, therefore, from the operation of the Mines Act, the premises where manufacturing processes other than coke-making or the dressing of minerals are carried on, small excavations in which work has been abandoned after less than three months, and mineral prospecting operations. The Governments of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, the Association of Colliery Managers, the Indian Mining Association, the Indian Mining Federation and the Mining Board, Bengal, agree with the terms of the revised definition. While minor coke-making plants will come within the scope of the Mines Act, it is proposed to exempt major coke-making plants under the general exempting clause 46, as it is thought that they can more satisfactorily be dealt with under the Indian Factories Act, 1911.

Clause 3 (j).—As a weekly day of rest is to be prescribed, it is necessary, on the analogy of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, to define a 'week'.

Clause 4.—Under the existing Act, the Governor-General appoints the Chief Inspector of Mines, while Local Governments appoint the Inspectors of Mines. The Inspectors are subordinate to the Chief Inspector and not to the Local Government, the functions which they perform are concerned with the regulation and inspection of mines which is a central subject, and they are paid for by the Central Government. It is, therefore, anomalous that they should be appointed by Provincial Governments. In actual fact, such appointments are only *nominally* made by the Local Governments, and it is proposed to remove the anomaly in the present Bill. Local Governments have been consulted and agree with this proposal.

Clause 6.—The provision in the existing Act, empowering an Inspector to prohibit the employment of certain classes of persons in mines, e.g., lepers or persons suffering from other infectious diseases, has been omitted from the Bill. In their own interests mine managers prohibit the employment of such persons, and the existing clause is in practice a dead letter.

Clause 7.—This is a new clause, the introduction of which has been found to be necessary. For instance, if the galleries are approaching the ground below a railway line, it is necessary for the Inspector to send in a surveyor in order to ensure that the galleries have not actually been extended beneath the line and do not thereby imperil its safety.

Clause 10 (c).—In accordance with a suggestion made in the Legislative Assembly, provision is made for the inclusion in the Mines Board and also in Committees (vide clause 11) of a person nominated by the Local Government to represent the interests of persons employed in the mines.

Clause 15.—The corresponding section (No. 30) in the existing Act has been amplified on the lines of the English Act of 1911. In the case of a number of small mines situated close together, it may not be necessary to have a duly qualified manager for each: the expense would in fact be prohibitive. Power is, therefore, reserved to modify this clause by regulation under the regulation-making clause No. 29.

Clause 17.—This is new, but follows the Indian Factories Act, 1911, as recently amended.

Clause 18.—This reproduces an existing rule. It is thought desirable that it should be included in the body of the Act.

Clause 19 (2).—The existing section provides only for the removal of women and children in cases of urgent and immediate danger. The draft Bill empowers the Inspector to remove all persons in such circumstances with the exception of those whose continuous employment is necessary for the purpose of removing the threatened danger. It will be noted that in such cases an appeal lies from the order of the Inspector.

Clauses 23, 24 and 25.—These new clauses restricting the hours of employment have been inserted in order to conform with the recommendations of the meetings of the International Labour Conference at Washington and Geneva. In one important class of mines, namely, coal mines in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, miners rarely work more than three or four days a week, and the restriction in the

hours of labour will not cause hardship either to them or to the mine owners. There are, however certain classes of labour (such as that of pumpmen), which is of an intermittent kind, and it may be desirable, at any rate for the present, to exempt such from the ordinary rules regarding hours of employment. The Governor-General in Council can grant such exemptions under clause 23. Provision is also made in the Act to enable a mine manager or the Local Government to contravene clause 23 in case of an emergency.

Clause 26.—In the existing Act there is no restriction regarding the employment of children (other than that rendered possible by sub-clause (2) of clause 15 of the Act). In accordance with the recommendation of the International Labour Conference which has been accepted by the Legislature and the Government of India, the employment of children below 12 years of age must now be prohibited. As explained above, it would be desirable to prescribe a half-time system for children above 12 years of age, but, in view of the practical difficulties in the way of adopting this system, it is proposed to meet the case by increasing the age of a child to 13 years and to treat all persons above that age as adults.

At present infant children are (to some extent) taken down the mines by their parents in cases where there is no one with whom they can be left on the surface. This practice obviously impairs the health of the children, and it is, therefore, proposed to prohibit their presence in the mines at all. The effect of this measure may be to prevent a certain number of women, who would otherwise do mining work, from going down the mine, but, in the interests of the health of the community, it is thought that this risk should be faced.

Clause 27.—As mine labour is fluid, it is at present impracticable to insist on each person employed in a mine having a certificate of age, as is required in the case of factories. Provision is, therefore, being made—

(1) to meet the case of disputes between the inspecting staff and the mines staff as to the age of a child, and

(2) to render the adoption of the certification system possible when circumstances permit.

Local Governments are being given power under clause 30 to prescribe a certification system in cases where they think it to be practicable.

Clause 28.—If the restrictions on hours of employment are not to be a dead letter, the registers prescribed in this clause must be maintained.

Clause 29.—This clause empowers the Central Government to make *regulations* (so called in order to distinguish them from the *rules* made by Local Governments under the following clause), which will deal with all technical matters under the Act. The Local Government under clause 30 is given power to make rules dealing with the general administration of the Act in so far as technical matters are not concerned.—This division of functions follows on the Davidson Rules and has been accepted by Local Governments.

Clause 30.—The term "bye-laws" is used instead of the existing phrase "special rules" in order to distinguish them from the "regulations" made by the Central Government and the "rules" made by Local Governments.

Clauses 34 to 40.—The existing penalty section (No. 22) has been found a cause of interpretation in actual practice, as the various offences and penalties therefor have been to some extent confused. The opportunity is now being taken to redraft the section in a clearer form. The existing section also provides an inadequate penalty (a maximum term of imprisonment for three months) for the contravention of an order which may result in death or serious bodily injury. Under proposed clause 40, the maximum penalty which can be inflicted for this offence has been increased.

Clause 46.—Under the existing Act, the power to exempt any mine or group or class of mines from the provisions of the Act rests with the Local Government. As, however, the Central Government is responsible for the administration of the Act, for the regulation of mines and for the safety of persons employed therein, the power to exempt any particular mine or class of mines in the Act must rest with the Central Government. The existing clause has been modified accordingly, with the agreement of Local Governments. This clause can also be used to exempt any classes of labour other than children from the provisions of the Act.

The Local Government is given the power to make a special order of exemption in case of a public emergency.

Simla,
The 1st September 1922.

C. A. INNES.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 21th September 1922:—

No. 29 of 1922.

A Bill further to amend the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879.

XVIII of 1879.

WHEREAS some doubt has been raised whether the word "person" as used in the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879, includes a woman, and whereas it is expedient to remove such doubt; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Legal Practitioners (Amendment) Act, 192 .

XVIII of 1879.

Amendment of section 3, Act XVIII of 1879. 2. In section 3 of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879, before the definition of the word "Judge" the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"Person" includes a woman.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Legal Practitioners Act provides for the enrolment of "persons" otherwise qualified as Advocates or Vakils. The General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), provides that "words importing the masculine gender shall be taken to include "females". In this view women are entitled to be enrolled under the Act, and they have been held qualified to be so enrolled by the Allahabad High Court. But the Patna High Court has held women disqualified for enrolment by reason of their sex. (*In re* Hazara 1 Pat. 104 F B.)

In England, the sex bar has now been swept away by Statute, and women are entitled to be enrolled as Barristers, and they will as such be entitled to be enrolled as Advocates in this country. It is not apprehended that the term "person" as used in the Legal Practitioners Act was intended to exclude women, and the Bill is drawn to make this clear.

SIMLA,
The 8th August 1922.

H. S. GOUR.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council)

B. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

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